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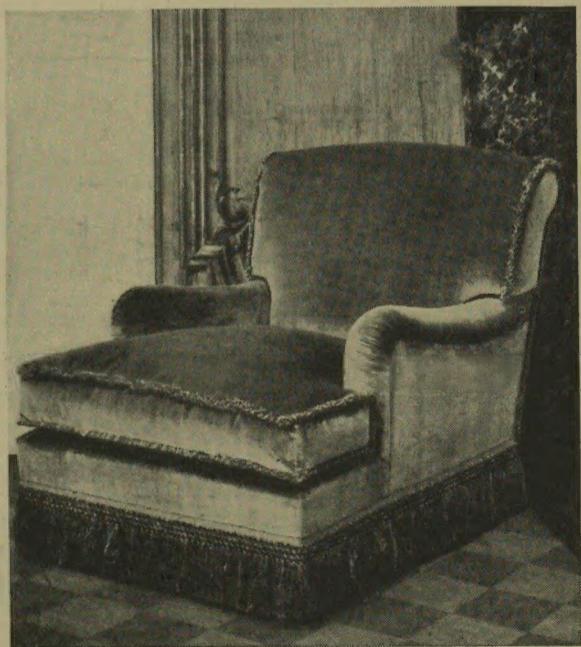


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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1936.



THE VICTOR OF ASHANGI: MARSHAL BADOGLIO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN FORCES IN ABYSSINIA.

Marshal Badoglio, whose victory at Ashangi followed many other successes, succeeded General de Bono, last November, as Italian High Commissioner in East Africa and Commander of the Abyssinian Expedition. He claims that the recent advance on the northern front added another 23,000 square miles of territory to the 15,000 square miles previously occupied. He has been officially thanked for each of his victories, but as he already holds all the highest orders and decorations, including the Order of the Annunciation (the Italian equivalent of the Garter and

Order of Merit combined), he is a difficult man to reward. It was thought probable that the King of Italy, advised by the Duce, might confer on him the one high distinction he lacks—the Grand Cross of the Colonial Order of the Star of Italy. Marshal Badoglio fought in the Adowa campaign of 1896, the Tripoli war of 1911, and the Great War, for his services in which he was made Marchese di Sabotino. In 1919 he became a Senator, and he has also been Governor of Libya, Colonial Minister, Ambassador to Brazil, and Chief of the General Staff.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT has often been said that literature is not so much words as the order of words. Obviously this is especially true of English literature, or any which, unlike Latin literature, for instance, actually depends for its grammatical meaning entirely on the order of words. It has no inflections distinguishing the subject from the object or the nominative from the accusative. If we say, in repeating at the tea-table the lighter gossip of the neighbourhood, "Smith killed Robinson," everybody knows that Robinson owes his place in the anecdote entirely to his place in the sentence. Smith enters like the First Murderer entirely because he is the first word; Robinson comes to the end of his mortal span merely because he comes at the end of the sentence. Everybody knows that this is not so where words can be inflected as they can in Latin. If we could say "Smithus killed Robinsonum," then we could also say "Robinsonum killed Smithus" without disturbing the point or the poetical justice of this charming tale. There are other languages, however, that have other linguistic difficulties about the order of words. I have small Latin and no German, but I imagine that there must be some special difficulties arising out of the German habit of putting the verb at the end; considering that the verb is generally the active principle in the story. I suppose it is sometimes necessary to wait patiently for the end of a long sentence full of long words (and there are such things as long German sentences full of rather long German words) before we discover whether Smith kicked or kissed or killed Robinson, or in-concentration-camp-concentrated - him, or merely occupied him in a "purely symbolic" manner.

But, apart from all these different difficulties in different languages, touching grammatical or logical order, there is a larger sense in which everything depends on the order in which things are stated. In nine normal cases out of ten, it is very difficult to dissociate the order of precedence from the order of merit. I have myself essayed to comfort persons left behind, in some straggling string of pedestrians like a walking race, by urging with eloquent historic analogy that the king or queen comes at the end of the procession. But never with radiant success; and as applied to a real race, such as the Derby or a Marathon running contest, I fear that such consolation would be felt to be out of touch with reality. And this is so, in a curious and almost crooked way, even about things apparently accidental; like the order of topics discussed or the order of truths expounded. It is all very well to repeat, as a sort of ancient paradox, the expression "last but not least"; but the very form of it implies some tendency to assume that something would be considered least because it was counted last.

Suppose somebody says: "I've got engaged to a girl whose father is a multi-millionaire; she will inherit twenty thousand cotton-mills each turning out two thousand dollars a week, to say nothing of the old man's coal-mines and what she has from her great-aunt. Also, she has corn-coloured hair and her eyes are like blue lakes in fairyland, etc." The exact and attentive reader will note that the *order* in which the two types of interest or attraction are in fact mentioned has a certain effect upon the mind. There is no logical contradiction between cotton-mills and corn-coloured hair; there is no intrinsic intellectual inconsistency between blue lakes and black diamonds; but the very fact that the two ideas are on different planes of thought does give an indefinable significance to the question of which of them the young man thinks about first. Or suppose, in the same way, a

I was reproached recently with having shown a certain coldness towards a certain form of revivalism, American in origin, which I need not now name and certainly have no desire here to attack. I endeavoured to explain what I meant by saying that there is a savour about all that well-meaning but rather commercial cult of Service which most unfortunately has a mildly irritating effect on me. Yet there is very little stated by men in such movements of which I could definitely complain or contradict; there is much with which I necessarily agree; and it might well be said that such men on such points merely hold what I hold, and obviously hold it sincerely. And eventually, poring upon this puzzle, I came to the conclusion that what troubled me most was the order in which ideas were arranged. I will quote this passage, from a most sincere spiritual enthusiast for the sect, so that the reader may compare it with the romance of the millionaire's daughter or the friend of Guggenheim who was going to Guatemala: "One of Bournemouth's best-known business men, who is interested in some seventeen progressive businesses and who controls no fewer than five hotels, is one of those who are running their affairs on a God-guided basis." I am not now at all disputing the basis; I am drawing attention to the curious effect produced on some of us by the mere verbal order. After all, there would have been nothing especially odd if a man had said: "I knew a man once who did believe in God in a most extraordinary and vivid way; he did believe that God guided his ordinary actions, and it made him a most interesting and arresting character; don't run



GENERAL SMUTS MAKES AN APPEAL FOR PEACE IN EUROPE: THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN LEADER SPEAKING AT THE BOY SCOUTS' ANNUAL WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY AT THE RHODES MEMORIAL, IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Last month, General Smuts made a striking appeal for peace in Europe in the course of a speech at the World's View Memorial. The occasion was the annual wreath-laying ceremony at the Rhodes Memorial by the Boy Scouts of the Peninsula. The General reminded them of Rhodes's own great dream of a united South Africa and everlasting world peace. "I hope [he said] . . . that the nations will hammer out a solid and lasting peace and secure for Europe freedom from the menace of air attack. . . . With that attained, prosperity will return, a new spirit will arise, and there will be a wiping out at last of the legacy of trouble left us by the Paris Peace Conference."

man were to say in patriotic or political affairs, "I have been promoted to this or that official post at double the salary and half the work; to say nothing of the chance of getting into touch with Guggenheim, who will always put me on to a good thing in Guatemala Golcondas. Farewell, then, for I go as a martyr to public duty, inspired solely by the ideals of Sacrifice and Service. My bleeding country calls me and I go." Both those grounds of satisfaction might be intrinsically legitimate, and the second is obviously lofty and impressive. But the fact that the man did not think first of the second, and never thought for an instant of putting it first, does give a sort of slant or suggestion upon a moral attitude which is common, but rather too common, in many modern moderately decent men. Now I give these crude and grotesque examples in order to explain a certain view which seems to require explanation. For many will immediately answer, "These examples are all nonsense; nobody ever did put the order of his lower and higher interests exactly like that. You are simply taking fantastic and extravagant examples." Very well; I will take an actual example.

away with the idea that he was a wandering visionary or a monk or a mystic; as a fact, he was a business man in Bournemouth, and very practical and successful; in fact, I believe he owned about five hotels." There would be no particular harm in saying that. What produces a faint dissatisfaction, in a few individuals like myself, is the fact that the five hotels seemed to be the first thing that the hero-worshipper thinks about, that he lingers on the luxuriant vastness of his hero's multifarious businesses, and that we come at last rather abruptly to God, as we come to the verb at the end of a German sentence. Of course, if this were an absolutely isolated instance, I should agree at once that it might be merely an accident. But I have so often heard this rather brazen business note struck first, with other and better matters merely mentioned when its clamorous echoes had rolled away, that I can only conclude, not that this sort of thing is essentially wrong or that I am essentially right, but that there is some lack of sympathetic relation between it and me. On this uncontroversial occasion I am quite content to say, as these mystics might themselves say in their original native language, "It does not ring my bell" or "It does not strike on my box."



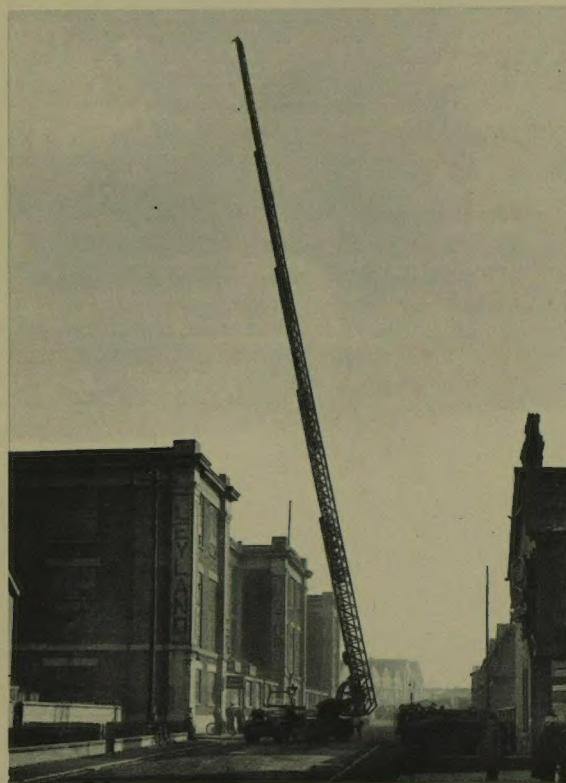
THE BIGGEST "PIG-STICKING" EVENT IN INDIA: THIS YEAR'S CONTEST FOR THE KADIR CUP—BEATERS AT WORK; AND THE FLAG ELEPHANT, INDICATING THE NUMBER OF THE HEAT.

In a Reuter message of March 25, from New Delhi, it was announced: "The Kadir Cup, the blue ribbon of pig-sticking, was won here to-day by Captain P. H. J. Tuck, of the Royal Artillery, riding Manifest. In the final heat he beat Mr. Odling on Wilkie." According to information supplied with our photographs, this was the third time that Manifest had won it. The meet was held near Meerut, over some of the roughest country in the world—dust, scrub, and nullahs, but always full of pig. The contest is run in heats, of from three to four competitors, and when a pig

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



WINNER OF THE KADIR CUP: CAPTAIN P. H. J. TUCK, R.A., WITH HIS HORSE MANIFEST, WHICH HAS WON THE EVENT THREE TIMES. is viewed away, and the umpire, who goes with each heat, gives the order "Ride!" The game begins. The one who spears the pig and shows blood on his point wins. In recent years the Kadir Cup has been most often won by the 4th Hussars, but the Gunners have also been very successful, as also have the 10th Hussars, now on the roster for home.



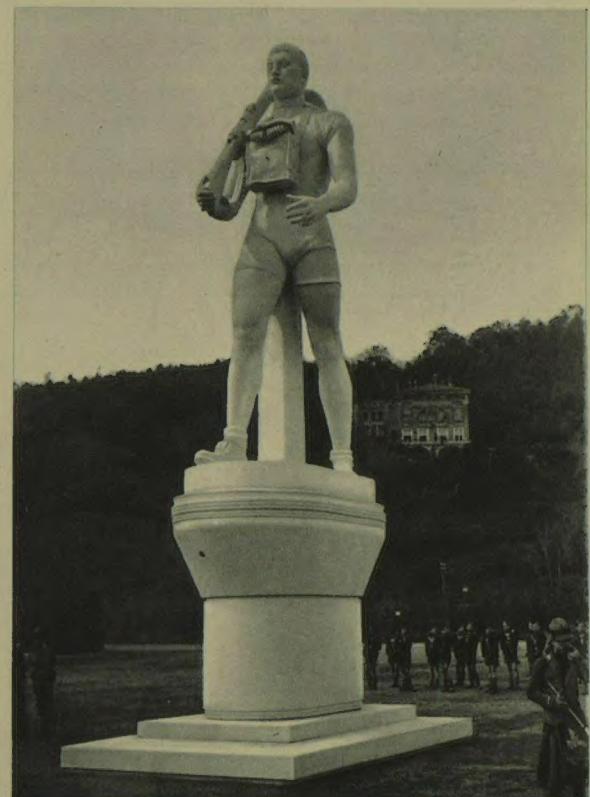
SAID TO BE THE WORLD'S LOFTIEST FIRE-ESCAPE—145 FT. HIGH WHEN FULLY EXTENDED: A BRITISH PRODUCTION.

This fire-escape, recently built by Leyland Motors, Ltd., of Leyland, Lancs, is 145 ft. high when fully extended, higher than the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square (apart from its pedestal). In order to give it a firm base, four jacks are mounted on arms (steel pillars) thrust outwards from the chassis when the ladder is raised to its full extent.



SIGNOR MUSSOLINI AS VIOLINIST: A PORTRAIT OF HIM IN A FRESCO AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME.

The above portrait of Signor Mussolini as a violinist, in a fresco at the Hall of Honour at the University of Rome, has a special interest in connection with a recent incident during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Balilla, the Fascist youth organisation which he founded. The occasion was celebrated in Rome, on April 4, by a



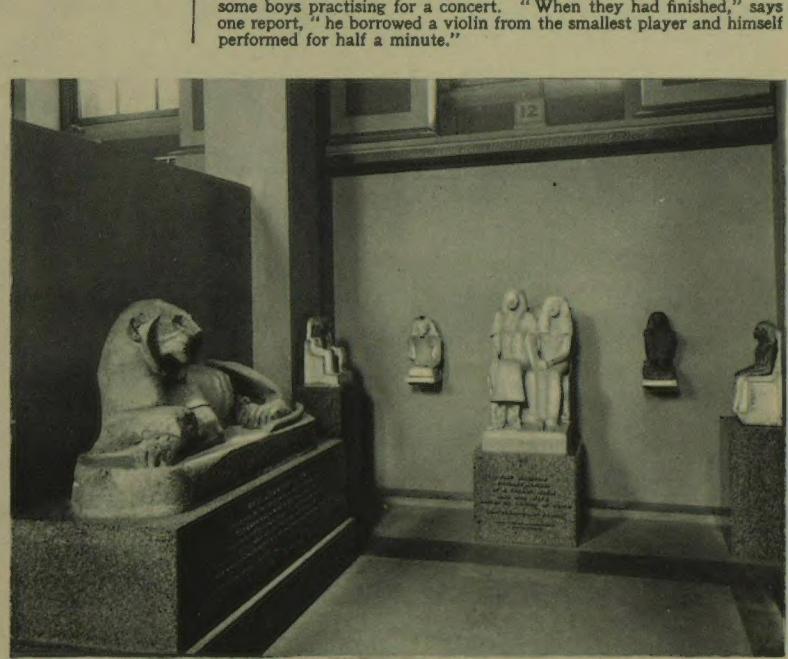
UNVEILED BY THE DUCE AT THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BALILLA: A STATUE TYPIFYING ITALIAN YOUTH.

great parade and demonstration in which some 50,000 Italian boys and girls took part. On April 5 Signor Mussolini paid a surprise visit to the Balilla headquarters in Rome, and in the music room found some boys practising for a concert. "When they had finished," says one report, "he borrowed a violin from the smallest player and himself performed for half a minute."



A TRANSFORMATION AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM: THE NORTH END OF THE EGYPTIAN GALLERY SINCE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN WALL-COLOURING AND ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBITS.

"The great gallery at the British Museum designed by Smirke for Egyptian sculpture," writes Mr. Frank Davis, "is now in process of redecoration and rearrangement. The gallery has no top-lighting, and its red walls have effectively 'killed' anything placed near them for more than a century. They are now being painted olive green, a colour which tones admirably with the exhibits, and the smaller low reliefs are 'boxed' flush with the walls. The red granite lion (shown above)



IN THE SAME GALLERY: A RED GRANITE LION, WITH AN INSCRIPTION STATING THAT TUTANKHAMEN RESTORED BUILDINGS OF HIS FATHER, AMEN-HETEP III.

loses much of its character when mounted upon an Aberdeen granite base. The colour of the sculpture melts into this base in a most tiresome way. It should be easy to cover the base with wood painted a neutral colour, so that the sculpture above it can be seen in isolation. The north end of the Egyptian gallery, where these photographs were taken, is practically finished, and a similar treatment will now be extended to the whole gallery."

THE FRANCO-GERMAN AND BELGO-GERMAN FRONTIERS—OF WORLD INTEREST SINCE THE RHINELAND WAS REOCCUPIED.

DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



A PART OF EUROPE UPON WHICH RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS HAVE FOCUSED WORLD-WIDE

The part of Europe shown in this contour map has been the centre of public interest and the subject of continual diplomatic discussion ever since on March 7, Germany remilitarized the Rhineland. The map shows Germany's western frontier as far as it runs with the eastern frontiers of Belgium, Luxembourg, and France, and illustrates the nature of the country along France's eastern border. The spectator is looking eastwards. As to the Belgian frontier, we may recall the moving speech made by M. van Zeeland, the Belgian Prime Minister, to the League Council sitting in London on

March 14. In view of Belgium's protest against the reoccupation of the demilitarized zone, he said: "The proposal which she had the longest and most exposed frontier of all the States bordering upon Germany. She therefore regarded the action of Germany with special anxiety. The German Government, in the proposals handed by Herr von Ribbentrop to Mr. Eden on April 1, suggested that there should be an interim period of four months before the discussion of a new peace plan. During those four months Germany would not reinforce her troops in the Rhineland (which were officially

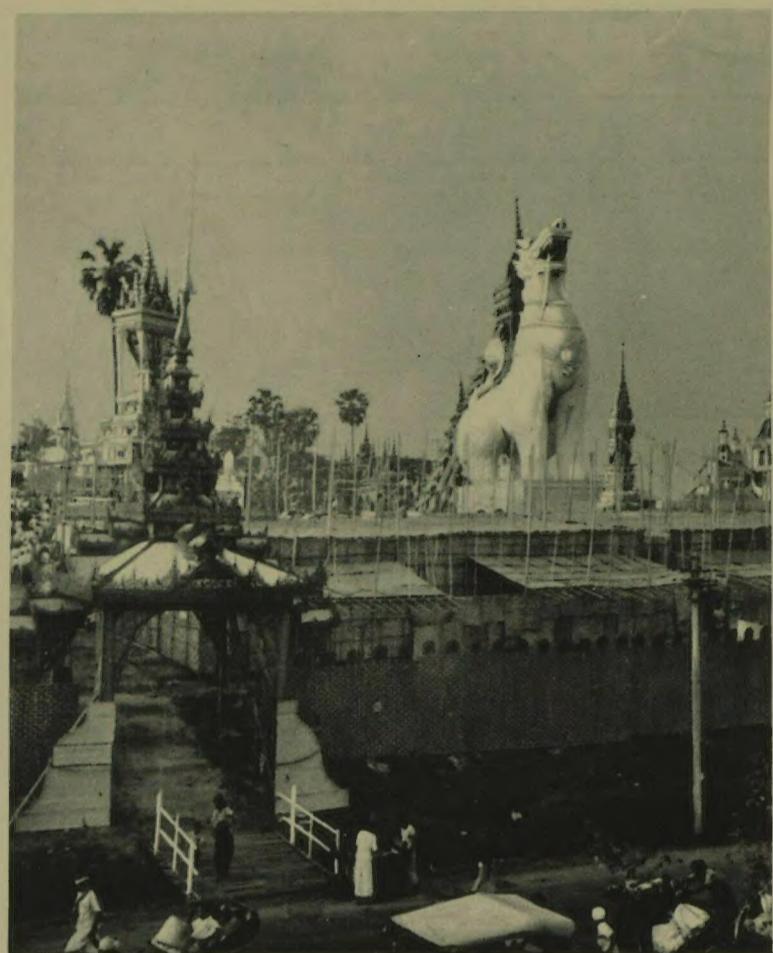
ATTENTION: A CONTOUR MAP OF THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

given as 40,000) provided that France and Belgium act like it. Moreover German troops be moved closer to the French and Belgian frontiers. It was further proposed that a commission of the two guarantor Powers, England and Italy, with a disinterested third neutral Power, should guarantee the assurances to be given by both parties. It is these proposals, together with others in the same document, as well as counter-proposals and observations submitted by France, that the delegates of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy are to discuss before long in Geneva. Further discussions on both sets of proposals are to be held by the League Council. During the days past the proceedings Frenchmen were curiously impressed by the persistent refusal of Germany not only to make any "symbolic" withdrawal of troops from the Rhineland, but also, in spite of repeated representations from Mr. Eden, to give any undertaking not to build fortifications in the Rhineland, at least during an interim period. On the French side of the frontier, as is well known, there has been constructed in recent years the most gigantic system of fortifications ever made—the Maginot line.

A GREAT WHITE LEOGRIFF AS A PYRE: CREMATING A BUDDHIST PRIEST.



A "PYATTHAT" AT THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF A BUDDHIST HIGH PRIEST AT RANGOON: THE PRIZE-WINNER OF SEVERAL LAVISHLY DECORATED STRUCTURES WHICH ADDED TO THE PICTURESQUE GAIETY OF THE CREMATION RITES.



THE ENTRANCE GATE TO THE ARENA OF THE "HPONGYIBYAN"—THE HIGH PRIEST'S CREMATION CEREMONY: A LARGE AREA DEVOTED TO THE RITES ON THE HILL LEADING TO THE FAMOUS SHWE DAGON PAGODA.



A GIGANTIC WHITE "CHINTHE," OR LEOGRIFF, AS THE FUNERAL PYRE: A COLOSSAL STRUCTURE OF PAPER AND BAMBOO BUILT TO BEAR ON ITS BACK THE PRIEST'S COFFIN AND, WITH IT, BURNT AT MIDNIGHT.

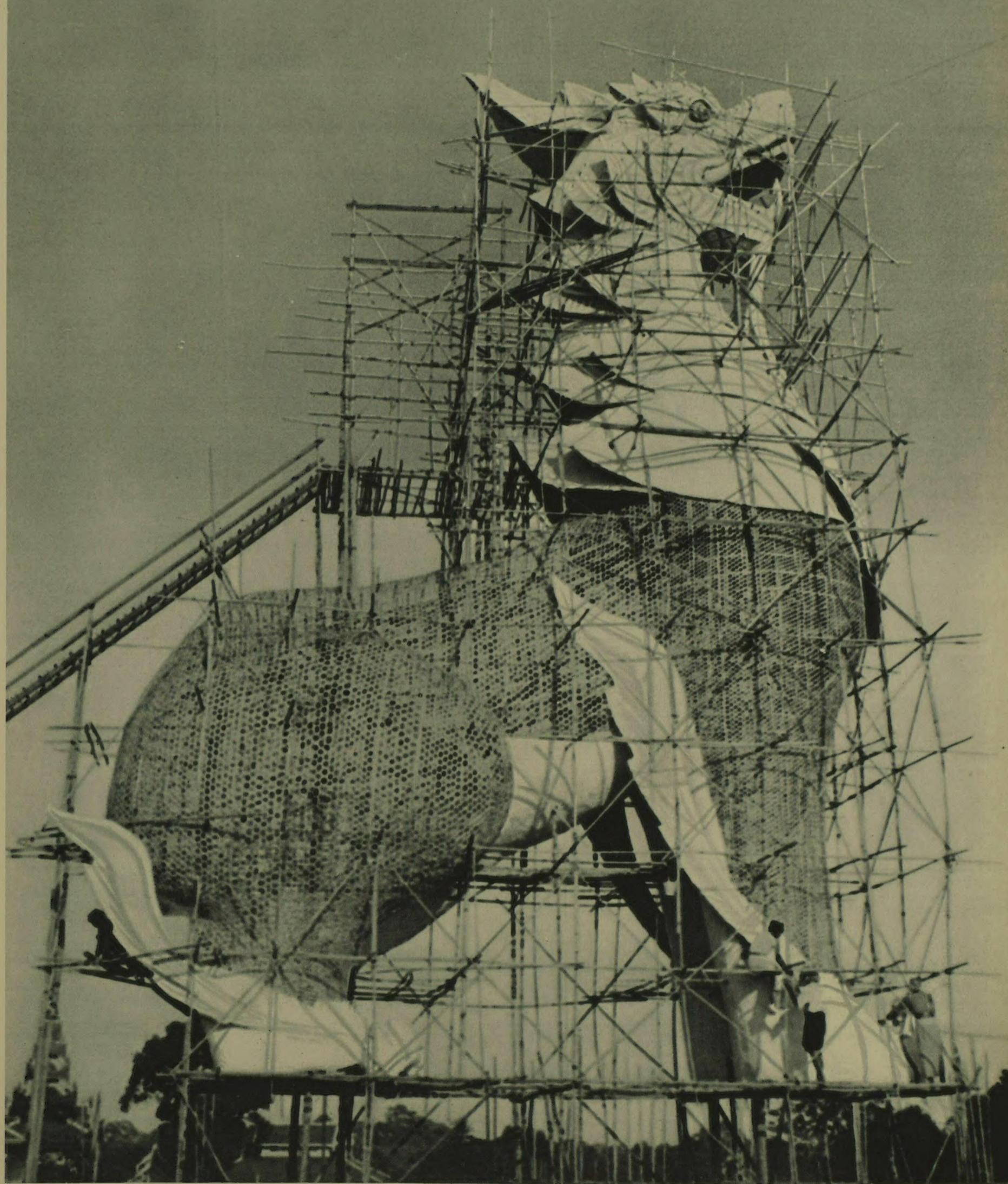
In previous numbers we have several times illustrated the magnificence of a Burmese funeral. If the dead has been a man of importance, spectacular rites are held to facilitate the reception of his soul into the Buddhist heaven; colossal and elaborate buildings and figures are erected, only to be burnt with the body; and there is no grief or mourning among the people, for the dead man is in Nirvana. On these pages are given photographs taken at the *Hpongyibyan*, or cremation ceremony, of



A STRIKING FIGURE TO BE BURNT AT THE END OF THE FUNERAL RITES: THE MODEL OF AN HISTORICAL CHARACTER, A BRAHMAN WHO OFFICIATED AT THE FORMER COURT OF THE BURMESE KINGS.

the late Maha Aung-mye-bonzan Sayadaw U Sandima, *Aggamaha-pandita*, or High Priest. The ceremonies were held from March 1 to March 6 on the slope of the hill that leads up to the famous Shwe Dagon pagoda at Rangoon, the central shrine of Buddhism. Dominating all the great structures erected for the funeral was a *Chinthe*, or leogriph, of paper and bamboo, some eighty feet high. It was destined to bear on its back the coffin when the funeral pyre was lit at midnight on March 6,

[Continued opposite.]



THE LEOGRIFF UNDER CONSTRUCTION; SHOWING MEN AND BOYS BY THE FORE-FEET, GIVING AN INDICATION OF ITS IMMENSE SIZE: A STRUCTURE OF BAMBOO AND PAPER, BUILT TO CARRY THE DEAD PRIEST'S COFFIN WHEN CREMATION RELEASES HIS SPIRIT FOR ITS HEAVENLY RECEPTION.

Continued.]

and then itself to perish in the flames. There is an old legend telling of the origin of the leogriph as a symbol in the Buddhist faith. The leogriph represents a lion that carried off a princess with her two children (a boy and a girl) and acted as their foster-father. When the children had grown up, all three escaped. The lion pursued them, and the young prince killed him with his bow and arrows. On

becoming king he suffered from terrible headaches. The wise men told him it was because he had killed his father, and the only remedy was to build large images of the lion at the pagoda and worship them. Thus he was cured, and decreed that such images should always be built at the entrance to every pagoda. The craftsman of this leogriph was awarded a gold medal as a prize for his work.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE majority of my fellow-men seem to love to herd together in towns. But there are some who prefer the country, where they find enjoyment in watching the changes of the seasons and the panorama of Life, though this seems usually to beget no desire to penetrate the hidden mysteries and splendours of that panorama. The flowers in their season, whether wild or under the jealous care of the gardener, afford them keen delight. But they are "just flowers." No curiosity is ever aroused as to how they are made, whence their fragrance, and why it is there; nor, later on, do they find themselves enquiring as to the manner in which the seeds are produced, or how they are distributed when ripe.

What a world of opportunity is here missed! And this state of affairs is largely due to our crude notions of what we are pleased to call "education," on which we are spending millions annually! The men who are supposed to know all there is to know from A to Z on this theme do not yet realise that they are but blind leaders of the blind. By their works ye shall judge them. They have brought into

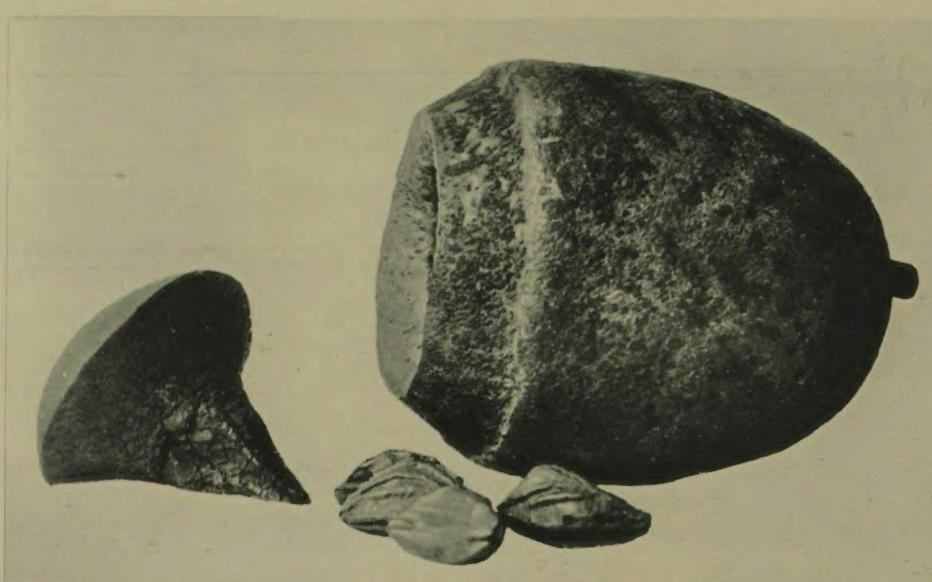
of their kind on their ability to produce seeds. That much, surely, is common knowledge. But it is not enough that these seeds should be fertile. They must be sufficiently dispersed to ensure that the resultant seedlings shall not destroy one another by competition for growing-space and its attendant light and air. Text-books on botany give innumerable descriptions of what they call "contrivances" to bring about this dispersal. I wonder what they mean? One might as well, and as truthfully, speak

sycamore. Here, two seeds joined at their bases bear between them a pair of flat "wings" which may be borne by the wind for a considerable distance from the parent tree. The downy coronets of the dandelion and goat's-beard are other types of wind-borne seeds. In effect, they are parachutes, drifting with the wind till at last they come to earth, bearing the precious seed to its haven.

Many seeds are scattered by the wind as their enclosing receptacle breaks open when the seed is fully ripe. One of the most remarkable instances of this kind I have found is recorded in no book on botany I have seen. And this is the "sapucaya-nut." It consists of a large outer and very thick shell, with a curious lid which falls off as soon as the enclosed seeds are ripe. These—a dozen or more in number, encased in a thin but hard and curiously corrugated shell—are flung out, I am told by an expert botanist, as the tree is swayed by the wind. But I should imagine that they are not flung much beyond the circumference of the outer branches.

Still more remarkable is the case of the Brazil-nut. Some may know that these, to a number of a dozen or more, lie closely packed within a hard, woody case of great thickness—hence the angular shape of the nuts from mutual pressure. But though I have asked botanists of high standing, not one of them can tell me how or when the nuts are released. It seems to be believed that the outer shell, when it falls from the tree, may take more than two years to rot away. But this being so, the enclosed nuts would form a heap on the ground, and on

germinating would destroy one another in their struggle for a place in the sun. One can hardly believe that this can be the case. It may turn out that as the outer shell rots so moisture is absorbed by the



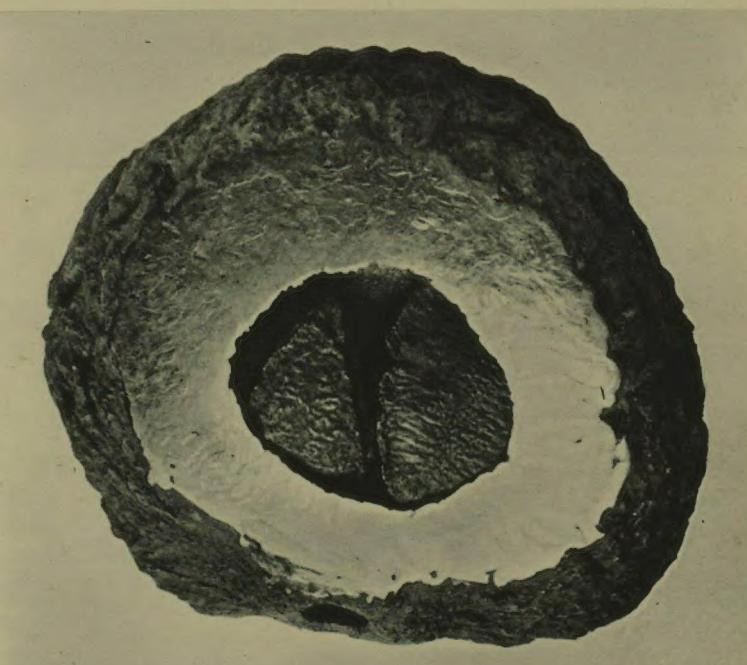
THE REMARKABLE "CONTAINER" OF THE SAPUCAYA-NUT: A HARD SHELL CLOSED BY A CONICAL LID, OR "STOPPER," CONTAINING SOME SEVEN OR EIGHT NUTS, WHICH ARE DISPERSED BY THE SHAKING OF THE BRANCHES OF THE TREE AFTER THE "STOPPER" HAS FALLEN OUT.

The sapucaya-nut of Brazil (*Lecythis usitata*) sometimes finds a place with Brazil-nuts at dessert. The nuts are enclosed within the hard shell illustrated above, and when they are ripe the "stopper" falls out, leaving them to be dispersed by the shaking of the boughs in the wind.

of a "conspiracy" between the plantains on a lawn to destroy the grass, or a "conspiracy" among the thistles to destroy the corn! Plants neither "conspire" nor "contrive." When we are properly educated we shall avoid the misuse of words born of mental laziness after this fashion.

In the course of hundreds of thousands of years tens of thousands of different kinds of flowering plants, shrubs, and trees have come into being. All have been produced from seed. But as the different types evolved, each responded after its own fashion in converting the mineral substances of the soil into "food" for the building-up of its tissues. And these different modes manifest themselves, more or less clearly, in the size and shape of the plant as a whole, and in the form and coloration of its leaves and flowers, as well as in the qualities and number of its seeds and the all-important matter of their dispersal, concerning which we have something *yet* to learn.

How these different modes of seed-dispersal came into being we may begin to understand after we cease to talk about "contrivances." Call them by that name and there is nothing to explain! But they are, nevertheless, very wonderful and very puzzling, though, as yet, we have "ear-marked" only the more striking instances of this kind. There are many plants, for example, wherein the seed-pods, when ripe, either by the heat of the sun or when touched, suddenly burst open, and in doing so throw out the contained seeds, sometimes for a considerable distance. The balsam in our gardens is a well-known case. The "gooseberry-squirt" or "squirtng cucumber" (*Ecballium elaterium*) forces the seed out of a case shaped like a gooseberry as the fruit, when ripe, falls from the stalk. Its release leaves a hole, and through this the seeds are expelled. Then there are winged seeds such as are produced by the



BRAZIL NUTS IN THEIR CASE: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING SOME OF THE DOZEN NUTS PACKED WITHIN THEIR HARD, WOODY SHELL—THE END OF WHICH HAS HERE BEEN SAWN OFF.

It is a remarkable fact that mystery still surrounds the life-history of the Brazil-nut—familiar though it is. Nothing, it appears, is known of the way in which the nuts, closely packed, escape from their outer shell, which is very tough. It is believed that the case and its contents, when ripening is complete, fall to the ground and that the case takes about two years to rot.

enclosed nuts, and the pressure they finally exert on the now-weakened case may cause its walls to give way suddenly and thus disperse the seed. At present, however, this is mere conjecture. It seems strange, having regard to all that has been written on seeds and seed-dispersal, that nowhere can one find any reference to this matter in the case of the familiar Brazil-nut.



SAPUCAYA-NUTS AS THEY APPEAR AT TABLE: NEAR "RELATIONS" OF THE BRAZIL-NUT, EACH ENCLOSED WITHIN A THIN, HARD SHELL WITH A CURIOUSLY CORRUGATED SURFACE.

being technical colleges and "evening classes," where boys and girls are trained to become super-efficient in the knowledge and use of machinery of every description; or it may be chemistry, electricity, or physics: the end is the same—to fit them for "the struggle for existence." But does it? Their efforts—and they are strenuous—are dehumanising. These things, up to a point, are well enough. But they are not "education." For the main purpose of education should be to train boys and girls how to think: to reveal to them how they and the rest of Creation live and move and have their being, so that they may attain to at least an insight of the way their bodies are made and the functions they have to perform. How to earn a living should follow this.

It is precisely this lack of education in early years which explains the limited interest of those who find real pleasure in the country and their gardens. The interest in these things was latent in their early years. And it needed no more than a general preparation of the fertile soil to bear fruit in later years. Whatever is to be worth having in our "social progress" must have this foundation.

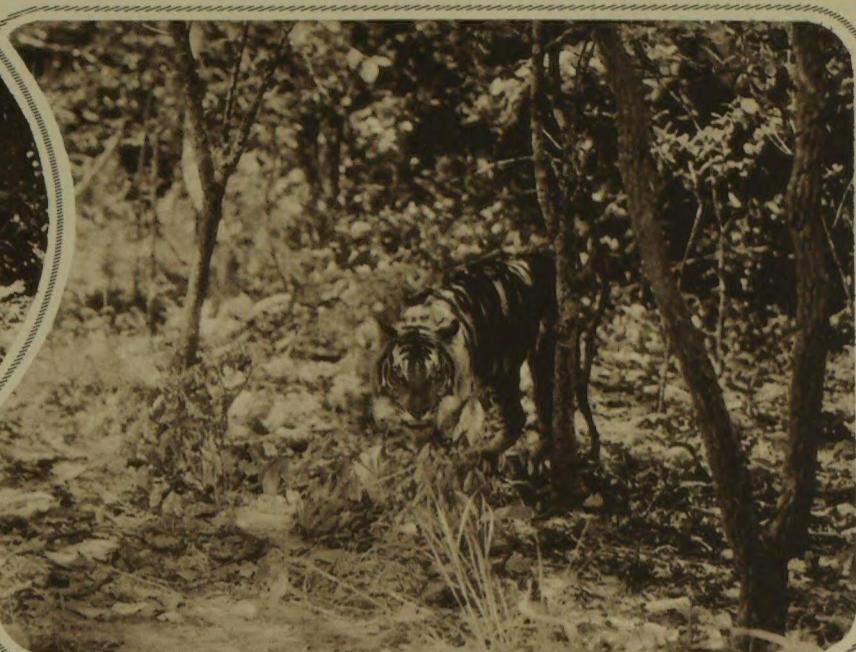
But let me get back to my subject, which, when I began to write, was to be purely botanical and concerned with seeds and their dispersal—a theme as full of interest as an egg is full of meat! Plants—in a wild state, at any rate—depend for the survival

EIGHT TIGERS PLAY ONE TIGER:

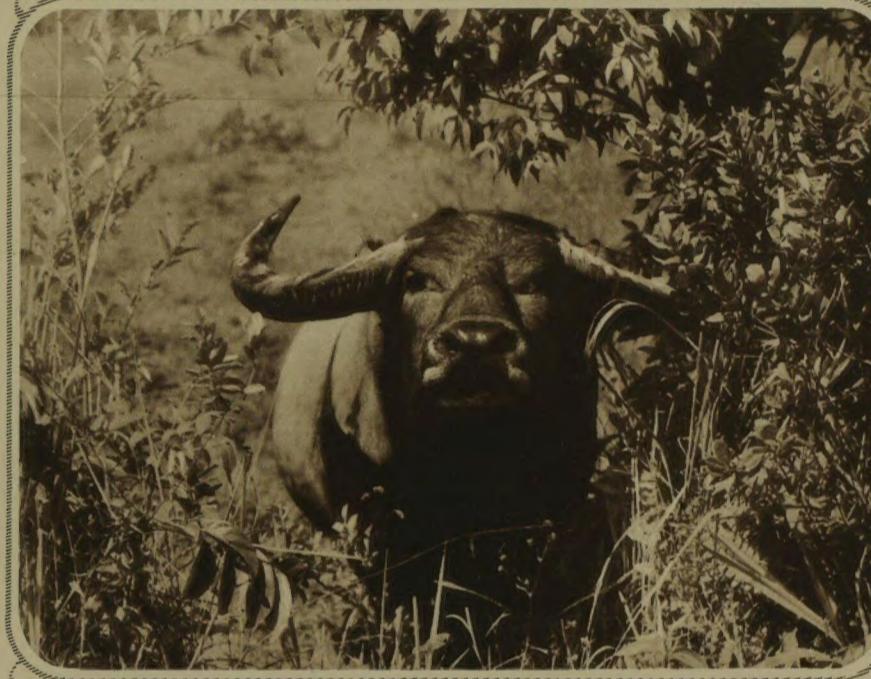
"KLIOU," A JUNGLE-MADE COLOUR FILM
WITH A CAST OF WILD BEASTS AND MOIS.



A TIGER WITH ITS KILL: ONE OF THE REMARKABLE CLOSE-UPS IN "KLIOU," WHICH CAN BOAST OF BEING THE FIRST ALL TECHNICOLOR FILM TO BE TAKEN ENTIRELY IN THE JUNGLE; AND WAS MADE BY THE MARQUIS DE LA FALAISE.



A TIGER SUCCESSFULLY FILMED IN TECHNICOLOR IN THE ANNAMENE JUNGLE; THOUGH THIS PROCESS DOES NOT PERMIT OF THE USE OF TELEPHOTO LENSES AND THE CAMERA-MAN MUST APPROACH DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO HIS SUBJECT.



ANOTHER CLOSE-UP OBTAINED AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK IN THE ANNAMENE JUNGLE: A WATER-BUFFALO, ONE OF THE MOST TREACHEROUS ANIMALS ENCOUNTERED BY THE EXPEDITION WHICH FILMED "KLIOU" IN TECHNICOLOR.



BHAT, THE NATIVE HUNTER WHO WORKED FOR THE MARQUIS DE LA FALAISE, OUT AFTER TIGER WITH BOW AND POISONED ARROWS: ONE OF THE MOI TRIBE, IN WHOSE TERRITORY "KLIOU" WAS FILMED.



A SCENE IN THE VILLAGE OF THE MOIS—AN ANNAMENE JUNGLE-TRIBE: BHAT THE HUNTER, AND DHI, DAUGHTER OF THE VILLAGE CHIEFTAIN, GOING TO PICK FRUIT IN THE JUNGLE.



MOIS BEATING DRUMS TO SUMMON THE VILLAGERS TO A WITCH-DOCTOR'S CEREMONY: A SAVAGE AND DANGEROUS TRIBE LIVING IN THE DISEASE-INFESTED JUNGLES OF ANNAM.

"Kliou," which can boast of being the first Technicolor film to be photographed entirely in the jungle, is now being shown in London, at the Rialto. It was made under the direction of the Marquis de la Falaise, husband of Miss Constance Bennett, and was taken in the wilds of Annam. The Marquis tells us that his picture is the first to show the Moi tribe, who inhabit the interior of the country. The jungle in these parts is infested by tigers, and would be a paradise for big-game hunters, were it not for the danger of contracting tropical diseases. The Mois, a wild tribe of savages, whose whole life is dominated by the tigers, have

no religion. But they believe that the souls of departed chieftains turn into tigers. The Marquis de la Falaise secured some remarkable close-ups of the tiger, or "kliou," as the natives call it, all the more remarkable because, with Technicolor, long-focus and telephoto lenses cannot be used. "Kliou" was impersonated by no fewer than eight tigers, for, obviously, one particular specimen could not always be at call. It may be added that the Marquis is one of the pioneers of the natural-colour film. When the new Technicolor (three-colour) process was perfected, he organised an expedition that took the first all-outdoors colour picture in Bali.

**The "Alps"
of
Johannesburg :
"Mountains" Created
by Erosion
from the Old
Tailing-Dumps of
Gold-mines Outside
the
World's Premier
Gold-mining City,
which is to hold
an
Empire Exhibition
on its Jubilee.**



SUGGESTING THOSE PARTS OF THE WORLD IN WHICH HIGH PLATEAUX HAVE BEEN CUT INTO, SCARPED, AND CHANNELLED BY MOUNTAIN TORRENTS—WITNESS ABYSSINIA: THE EFFECT OF EROSION ON A SMALL SCALE ON THE OLD TAILING-DUMPS FROM THE JOHANNESBURG GOLD-MINES.



A DESERT SCENE PRESENTED ON ONE OF THE CROWN MINE'S OLD DUMPS ON THE "RAND" OUTSIDE JOHANNESBURG: THE RESULT OF THE ACTION OF NATURAL FORCES ON THE GREAT MOUNDS OF ROCK CRUSHED TO EXTRACT THE GOLD.



A "MOUNTAIN" FURROWED BY THE ACTION OF "TORRENTS": A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUMPS FROM THE ROBINSON DEEP WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE WASTES OF SINAI, OR SOME OTHER MOUNTAINOUS AND DESERT AREA.



"BAD LANDS" PRODUCED BY THE ACTION OF WEATHER AND RAINFALL AMONG THE OLD DUMPS ON THE WITWATERSRAND; RESEMBLING SOME AREAS OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA AND DUE TO THE SAME NATURAL AGENCIES.

THE Empire Exhibition to be held at Johannesburg in September is the first British Empire Exhibition outside the British Isles and marks the jubilee of the great gold-producing city. A diorama of the exhibition was given in our issue of February 15. Johannesburg dates from 1886, when a few struggling shanties began to rise along the line of the gold-bearing reef. The reefs, which have been the means of creating the largest city of South Africa on what was previously an almost useless tract of land, run east and west of the city for a distance of over 120 miles, and the undulating country is dotted in all directions with great tailing-heaps and buildings connected with the working of the mines. The Main Reef Road is a seventy-mile stretch of asphalt surface connecting mines that have produced over £1,000,000,000 worth of gold in less than fifty years. In many places fifty yards or so away from the road is a world of silence and desolation, composed of the dumps of worked-out gold mines. These artificial hills of white sand—remains of masses of rock that has been crushed to extract gold—have



HOW EROSION GIVES MOUNTAINS THEIR OUTLINE: "ALPS" CARVED FROM OLD TAILING-DUMPS OUTSIDE JOHANNESBURG; THE WORLD'S PREMIER GOLD-MINING CITY, WHERE AN EMPIRE EXHIBITION IS TO BE HELD THIS YEAR.

now been eroded into the semblance of ranges of real mountains. The process is, in fact, the same as that which has given the mountains of Abyssinia, or the "Bad Lands" of Western North America, their characteristic precipitous and forbidding appearance. In an article by R. H. Rastall, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," we read: "Anyone who has looked intelligently at the scenery of a mountain region

will have no difficulty in grasping what is meant by the idea of a stream working back at its head. The steep slopes and piles of detritus at the top of any mountain valley are witnesses of the process. The pass always found between peaks shows the cutting down in operation, and indeed, the forms of most mountains are the direct result of the encroachments of valleys on their mass in this way."

QUASI-HISTORICAL CHARACTERS:

GREAT FIGURES ON THE BORDERLAND OF HISTORY AND LEGEND. NO. 6.—JOHN OF KENT.

By LORD RAGLAN, author of "Jocasta's Crime, an Anthropological Study," "The Science of Peace," and "If I Were Dictator."

We continue here the series of interesting studies by Lord Raglan dealing with celebrated personages of the past who hover on the borderland of history and legend. The series began with an essay on Helen of Troy, in our issue of March 7, and in those of March 14, 21, and 28, respectively, the subjects were Robin Hood, King Arthur, and Cuchulainn. In our number for April 4 the series was not represented, but that of April 11 contained Lord Raglan's study of Falstaff. Another essay is still to come.

To the reader of most modern works dealing with the past it may well seem as if the England of Plantagenet or Tudor times contained large numbers of people who were intensely interested in facts as facts, and took pleasure in recording them for the benefit of posterity. In my study of Falstaff I tried to show that this idea is false; that within a short time of King Henry V.'s death people were circulating accounts of his early life which had no foundation in fact, and that these fictitious accounts were given currency by sober historians who could have ascertained the facts, but nevertheless preferred the fictions. When we come to less eminent persons, we find that our ancestors were so indifferent to facts and so ready to give currency to fictions that the task of ascertaining the true facts often proves an impossible one. This is very evident when we seek the truth concerning John of Kent, a person of whom many tales are told.

Under the name of Sion (Shon) Cent he was one of the most celebrated of mediæval Welsh poets, and under the names of John of Kent, Jackie Kent, and so on, he plays a prominent part in the folk-lore of the South Welsh border.

Of his life there are various versions, of which I will give two. According to the first he was born and brought up in Glamorganshire and educated there by an uncle. Arrived at man's estate, he joined the monks of Grace Dieu, near Monmouth, was ordained priest and appointed chaplain to the neighbouring family of Scudamore. He lived with them till his death, when he was buried in their church, which was subsequently known as Kentchurch.

According to the second version, he was born in Glamorganshire, but was taken by his uncle to Chester and there educated. On his uncle's death he returned to Glamorganshire and became a farm labourer near Caerphilly. Disgusted with his treatment, he performed a miracle, which we shall come to presently, and ran away to Kentchurch. There he was taken into the employment of the Scudamores, who, discovering that he was a lad of parts, sent him to Oxford, where he became one of the leading scholars. Returning to Kentchurch, he was ordained, and spent the rest of his life as family chaplain. Other versions make him a native of Pembrokeshire, and place him at Grosmont or at Kentchester instead of Kentchurch, and, according to one story he was Owen Glendower in disguise.

It is possible, with a little ingenuity, to combine all, or nearly all, of these stories into one fairly coherent biography, but it seems to me probable that the name of John Kent covers at least four different figures: (1) a purely mythical character—Shon, John, or Jackie Kent; (2) an early fourteenth-century friar—John of Gwent; (3) a late fourteenth-century priest—John of Kent; (4) an early fifteenth-century poet who wrote under the name of Sion Cent. The first is probably the oldest, but we will consider the others first. John of Gwent or Went seems to have derived his name from the fact that he was born at Chepstow, in Gwent, probably towards the end of the thirteenth century. Having gone up

to Oxford and become noted for learning and piety, he became provincial of the Franciscans in England, died about 1348, and was buried at Hereford.

John of Kent was a monk of Grace Dieu, the name of which still survives in that of the farm called Parc Grace Dieu, four miles west of Monmouth. He is the only John Kent who is certainly known to have existed, and nothing more is known of him than that in 1366 he was ordained at successive ordinations sub-deacon, deacon, and priest by the Bishop of Hereford.

The three forms in which his name appears in the diocesan list—John of Kent, John de Cantea, and John Kent—make it pretty certain that he was actually a native of Kent. He may have received a local benefice, but the records have not survived.

Sion Cent, the poet, has a traditional connection with Glamorganshire, but nothing is known of him for certain apart from his poems. One of these is in praise of Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard, and must date from the fifteenth century. Since John of Gwent was dead fifty years earlier, he is out of court. John of Kent, as we have seen, was probably an Englishman. It is difficult to imagine why a Welshman should be so called, or how an obscure parish priest could dare to publish under the Welsh version of his own name poems in which the Church is strongly criticised. It seems far more likely that the poet was a Welshman of learning and genius who thought it advisable to publish

his unorthodox poems under a pseudonym, and selected the name of an old mythical character of the border.

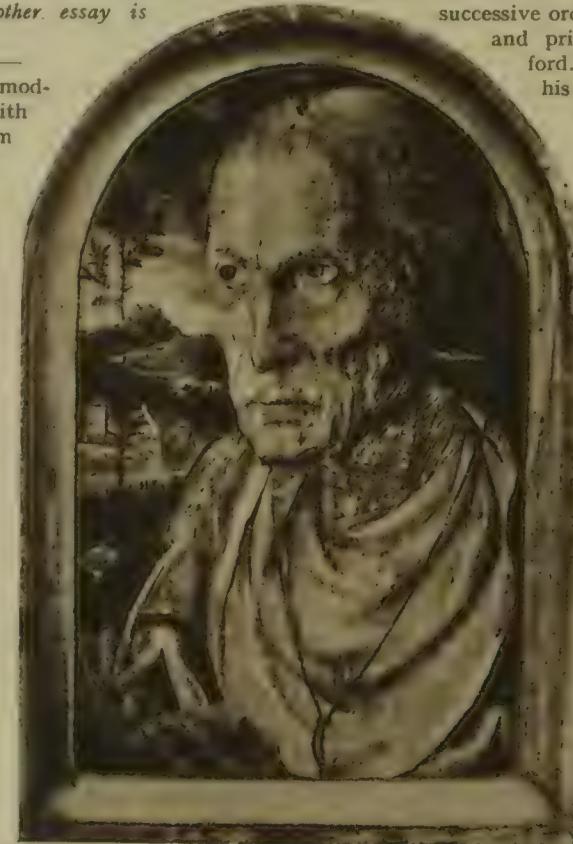
One fact is clear—namely, that Kentchurch has no connection with Kent. It is a corruption of Keynchurch—in Welsh Llangain—Keyn or Gain being a Welsh female saint. The tradition connecting John of Kent with Kentchester is the basis of the belief in his personal association with Oldcastle.

Of the mythical John of Kent the most famous feat is localised at Caerphilly. He had been ordered by his master to spend the whole of a very cold and wet day scaring the crows from a field of wheat. He came in and sat down by the fire, upon which his master asked him angrily why he had left the field to the crows. He replied that they were safe enough, since they were confined to Caerphilly Castle. His master beat him and turned him out of doors, and, then, hearing an uncommon noise of crows in

the castle, went there and found a prodigious number of them fighting and tearing each other, and, though all the doors and windows were open, none could get out. When the master went in, however, they fell upon him and picked out his eyes. John of Kent is said to have performed the same feat at Kentchurch, confining crows in a doorless barn while he went to the fair. A similar story is told of the hermit of Lindholme, near Doncaster.

Most of the other stories of John of Kent describe his encounters with the Devil, who always got the worst of it. The following are examples. One day he was in a field spreading dung, when the Devil appeared and offered to spread it for him, but said that if he caught him before he got over the field-gate John would be his. John accepted, but, knowing what a quick worker the Devil was, he started at once and ran for all he was worth. Just as he was jumping the gate the Devil caught hold of his coat-tails, but the coat was an old one, the tails gave way, and John escaped. John and the Devil went to market to buy pigs. John was to have the ones with straight tails and the Devil those with curly tails. John drove them home through wet places and put them in a damp, cold sty. Next day their tails were all straight, and the Devil had none. Next time the Devil was to have those with straight tails, so John drove them home by a dry road, and put them in a warm, dry sty, with warm food. Next day their tails were all curly.

One day John and the Devil were passing a field of potatoes. John told the Devil to choose tops or bottoms; he chose tops, and, of course, got nothing. In the next field he chose bottoms, but it was full of wheat, and again he got nothing. At the third field he went back to tops, but it was a field of swedes, so he lost again. The megaliths at Trelleck are the result of a stone-throwing competition between John and the Devil, and the cromlech at Gaerlywyd, between Usk and Chepstow, is called Shon Kent's Quoits. He used to travel on flying horses, whose stables were shown at Kentchurch, and the bridge at Grosmont was built by the Devil, who was to receive as payment John's body, whether buried inside or outside the church. It was buried, however, in the chancel



A PORTRAIT OF JOHN OF KENT WHICH HANGS AT KENTCHURCH COURT (ONE OF THE HOUSES SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND): A TREASURED POSSESSION OF THE LUCAS-SCUDAMORE FAMILY.

This portrait of John of Kent—also known as Jack o' Kent—is much venerated by the Lucas-Scudamore family, who lent it to the Birmingham Exhibition of Art Treasures of the Midlands that was held last winter.



KENTCHURCH COURT, A TWELFTH-CENTURY CASTLE "GEORGIANISED" BY NASH: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUILDING AND ITS PARK, CONTAINING AN OAK BENEATH WHICH, IT IS SAID, JOHN OF KENT USED TO SIT.

According to one tradition, Jack o' Kent came to Kentchurch with Owen Glendower, who was an ancestor of the Lucas-Scudamores. Glendower's daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Scudamore, Knight, of Kentchurch.

ASSOCIATED WITH TRADITIONS CONNECTING JOHN OF KENT WITH OWEN GLENDOWER: KENTCHURCH COURT, HEREFORD, SHOWING THE TOWER CONTAINING GLENDOWER'S ROOM.

wall, and so John cheated the Devil in death as in life.

It is difficult to believe that these stories were invented, or even seriously told, of an actual clergyman, and it seems possible that the corruption of Keynchurch to Kentchurch has served to localise there traditions which were once much more widely diffused. The existence of a real John of Kent in the neighbourhood may be merely a coincidence. This must remain uncertain, but one fact is certain, that the stories which tradition preserves, here as everywhere else, have no historical basis.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TELESCOPIC "EYE," THAT MAY REVEAL REGIONS 1200 MILLION LIGHT-YEARS AWAY:

A GLASS DISC DOUBLE THE DIAMETER OF THE LARGEST NOW IN USE BY ASTRONOMERS.



THE LARGEST SOLID PIECE OF GLASS EVER CAST : A 200-INCH TELESCOPE MIRROR DISC (NEARLY 17 FT. IN DIAMETER, 27 IN. THICK, AND WEIGHING 20 TONS) FOR A NEW OBSERVATORY IN CALIFORNIA—(STANDING ON TOP) DR. J. C. HOSTETTER (RIGHT), DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, AND DR. G. V. McCUALEY, BOTH OF THE CORNING GLASS WORKS.



WITH A "GEOMETRICAL PATTERN OF HOLLOWES IN THE BACK" TO LESSEN ITS WEIGHT AND FACILITATE MOUNTING: THE DISC SET VERTICALLY FOR ENCLOSURE IN A STEEL CRATE (WHOSE RIM IS SEEN FIXED) FOR RAIL TRANSPORT TO CALIFORNIA—with DR. HOSTETTER AND DR. McCUALEY.



A STRIKING INDICATION OF ITS ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS: MILLWRIGHT GLEASON TAKING THE MEASURE (40 INCHES DIAMETER) OF THE CIRCULAR APERTURE IN THE CENTRE OF THE GLASS DISC FOR THE PASSAGE OF LIGHT-RAYS—SHOWING THE FORMATION OF THE BACK IN GREATER DETAIL.

The great 200-inch telescope disc (twice the diameter of the 100-inch disc in the Hooker telescope at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, the biggest at present in use) weighs 20 tons, and is the largest piece of optical glass ever cast. Various stages in its making have been illustrated from time to time in our pages. It was removed from the annealing oven at the Corning Glass Works, New York State, last December. On March 26, loaded on a special train, it left Corning on its long railway journey, by way of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Pasadena, there to be placed in the optical shop of the California Institute of Technology, where



THE MAKER OF THE GREAT DISC EXAMINING ITS QUALITY: DR. GEORGE V. McCUALEY, PHYSICIST IN CHARGE OF DISC-MAKING AT THE CORNING GLASS WORKS, IN THE CENTRAL APERTURE, LOOKING THROUGH A POLARISCOPE TO OBSERVE ANY POSSIBLE STRAIN IN THE INNER STRUCTURE OF THE GLASS.

the work of grinding and polishing it is expected to take three years. The upper surface will be hollowed out, and when finally placed in the telescope it will be a reflecting mirror. The 200-inch telescope will be installed in a new observatory on Mt. Palomar. The astronomical importance of the new disc, it is pointed out, will lie not so much in magnification as in the greater concentration of light from afar. It will collect four times as much light as the Mt. Wilson disc, and open up vision hitherto beyond human experience. "Astronomers," it is stated, "will see what may exist in regions about 1,200,000,000 light years away."

"TO SERVE GOD AND THE INFANTE OUR LORD."

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"CONQUESTS AND DISCOVERIES OF HENRY THE NAVIGATOR." Edited by VIRGINIA DE CASTRO e ALMEIDA.*

(PUBLISHED BY ALLEN AND UNWIN.)

JOHN THE GREAT OF PORTUGAL minded, in the year of Grace fourteen hundred and twelve, to honour his three elder sons, Dom Duarte, the Infante Dom Pedro, and the Infante Dom Henrique, determined to dub them in regal fashion before guests from all Christendom; with banqueting that would continue for a twelvemonth, "with the best fare that can be obtained in the kingdom and from foreign parts"; "with tourneys and jousts and games of every fashion." "All these things will be in so great abundance, and of such quality, that the people who will see them and enjoy them will never have known the like. And I shall give presents of such magnificence, above all to the strangers, that the greatness and pleasantness of these gifts will oblige these lords to speak of them with admiration to all their friends. And after all these things I shall make my sons knights." Thus spoke the King.

"But the Infantes, bethinking themselves of the nobility of their blood and the greatness of their lineage, did not by any means hold that their entrance into the order of chivalry should take place on an occasion of feasting." Rather would they fight to win their spurs. They hoped that the God of Battles would summon them with speed; but peace with Castile was signed "and they understood that the opportunity of being knighted as they had intended to be was escaping them."

They sought counsel. João Afonso, Intendant of the King's Finances, "a man virtuous and trusty," solved the problem. He recalled the Gibraltar of Africa. "I can tell you somewhat that will enable you to accomplish what you desire. Ceuta, which is upon the soil of Africa, is a city of note and easy enough to take. . . . I see nothing at this present which could better afford you the occasion which you are seeking than the taking of this city. . . ."

When the project was laid before him, "the King, whose mind could not readily be persuaded, fell a-laughing, inasmuch as he took their discourses for pleasantries." Also he had doubts of a successful issue: he was a man of full age and of foresight. His sons were afflicted but persistent; and at last Henry, that Henry who was to be surnamed The Navigator, overcame his father's objections and left him well content to begin the enterprise and carry on to the end.

Perforce, the King was lavish of time; but he forgot no precaution. He despatched "two valiant and cunning men," the Prior of the Hospital and Captain Afonso Furtado, to spy out the land. Using "a very pretty dissimulation," he sent them in the guise of Ambassadors to the widowed Queen of Sicily, who, wishing to remarry, had asked him if it would be pleasing* that Dom Duarte should wed her; charging them to cast anchor before Ceuta, "making as though they would rest before pursuing the voyage." "And the Prior, seated upon the deck of his galley, quietly and all at his leisure, like a wise man and a discreet, regarded and observed attentively the disposition of the city, taking account of all that he wished to know. And for his part the Captain right skilfully surveyed the beach." On the morrow they were so fully informed that they sailed. To the Queen they put the proposition that she should espouse not Dom Duarte, the Heir to the

Throne, but the Infante Pedro. As had been anticipated, she declined.

The Prior and the Captain reported, and the Prior expounded with the aid of two sacks of sand, a roll of ribbon, a half-bushel of beans, and a basin, modelling to illustrate his points. The King was

accompany their sons and their kinsmen on this undertaking."

Outsiders were puzzled and perplexed; but secrecy must be maintained. Thus it was that King John concluded that the best way to leave the Moors in ignorance while he was getting ready to strike at their stronghold was to divert attention by calling the Duke of Holland to account, "threatening him with war if he would not set his face against the injuries and thefts of which his subjects were guilty in respect of those Portuguese merchants who had to traverse his states." This he did brazenly; furtively assuring the Duke, through the Ambassador who headed his mission, that the whole affair was a blind; and would he, of his friendliness and courtesy, accept the challenge as though it were a true challenge. The Duke was willing in private and bombastic in public, proclaiming that all must be prepared to resist foes—for he did not care even if all the Spains attacked him. "And his councillors had difficulty in appeasing him."

King John was appropriately delighted. His feint had only to be succeeded by the thrust. He went on with his appointed task: "he never declared that the war would be a war against Holland, but sometimes he let it be understood."

And so it was that men-at-arms were assembled, the King devoted himself to the armaments and artillery, and the three Infantes were made responsible for all else bellicose and for Finance and Justice. Artisans and craftsmen, the tillers of the land and their wives, the fishermen and their wives laboured long; and the hammers of the Mint were never still, night or day. Speculation was in a myriad of minds.

Then, in due season, the King set forth; and with him his sons, blessed by the pest-stricken Queen, their mother, and girded with the swords she had given them before she died and the nation donned drugged—to Dom Duarte the Sword of Justice; to Dom Pedro that for "defending and protecting the honour of ladies and damozels"; to Dom Henrique that for defending against the consequences of "false witness and abusive requests of the people" the rights, benefits and rewards of "all the seigneurs, chevaliers, *fidalgos*, and squires of this realm."

In the month of August 1415 "the agitation of the Moors of Ceuta was constantly increasing." There had been signs in the heavens and a dream that a cloud of bees above the city had been exterminated by a great flight of sparrows who had entered the strait with a lion bearing upon his head a golden crown. The Portuguese ships arrived and were wisely manoeuvred.



HENRY THE NAVIGATOR: THE INFANTE DOM HENRIQUE, WHO WON HIS SPURS AT CEUTA AND BECAME "THE FATHER OF NAVIGATION."

From a Miniature of the fifteenth century.—*Azurara, Chronique de la Conquête de Guinée*, B.N. Paris, Ms. Port. 41, fol. 5.
Reproduced from "Conquests and Discoveries of Henry the Navigator," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. George Allen and Unwin.

satisfied; but still saw obstacles—his Queen and the Constable, without whose consent, he argued, neither the people nor the men of weight would be with him. Phillipa, daughter of John of Gaunt, urged that her sons' wish was worthy; Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira, greeted by King and Infantes at a hunt of the kind so familiar to those who watch the comings and goings of European statesmen, said: "My opinion is that this plan was not conceived by you, nor by any other person of this world; but that it has been revealed by God."

It was well—fortunately; for the King had already moved. He had victualled his dockyards; counted his ships; felled trees for the building of new galleys and flatboats, so that he might have fifteen of each; collected copper and silver and coined furiously; made provision for the mariners; and called for the state of men liable to be called up for service in the army.

Then the Council was assembled: "The 'Greybeards' took to their hearts the dream of the Infantes." "The very dead wished that their bones were clad with flesh, that they might rise from their tombs and



A SHIP OF THE VENTURERS: "PROBABLE APPEARANCE OF A CARAVEL IN THE DAYS OF THE INFANTE DOM HENRIQUE."

Painting by Gregorio Lopes, early sixteenth century, from the retable of St. Aute in the Convent of Madre de Deus.—Lisbon, Museum of Ancient Art.

Reproduced from "Conquests and Discoveries of Henry the Navigator," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. George Allen and Unwin.

"So soon as the Moors of the city beheld the fleet quite close to its walls they set lighted lamps in all the windows to make the Christians believe in a multitude of defenders who did not exist." In like manner the Portuguese lit their vessels—that they might be in trim for the morrow; weapons furbished, armour

[Continued on page 702.]

* "Conquests and Discoveries of Henry the Navigator." Translated from the First French Edition of "Chroniques de Gomes Eannes de Azurara," in the Series "Les Grands Navigateurs et Colons Portugais du XV^e et du XVI^e Siècles: Anthologie des Écrits de l'Epoque par Virginia de Castro e Almeida." With a Preface by Marshal Lyautey. Translated by Bernard Miall. (George Allen and Unwin; 10s. 6d.)

MEDIÆVAL SHIPS IN A DEVONSHIRE CHURCH: SCULPTURED SIXTEENTH-CENTURY THREE-MASTERS.



A LARGE THREE-MASTED SAILING GALLEY IN FULL SAIL CARVED ON THE PARAPET WALL OF THE CHANCEL OF TIVERTON CHURCH: A DOUBLE-DECKED VESSEL, WITH THREE GUNS AMIDSHIPS.



ON THE SOUTH PORCH OF TIVERTON CHURCH: A THREE-MASTED SHIP WITH A SMALL SAIL AT THE STERN; SHOWN WITH SAILS FURLED AND CARRYING AN ENGLISH FLAG.



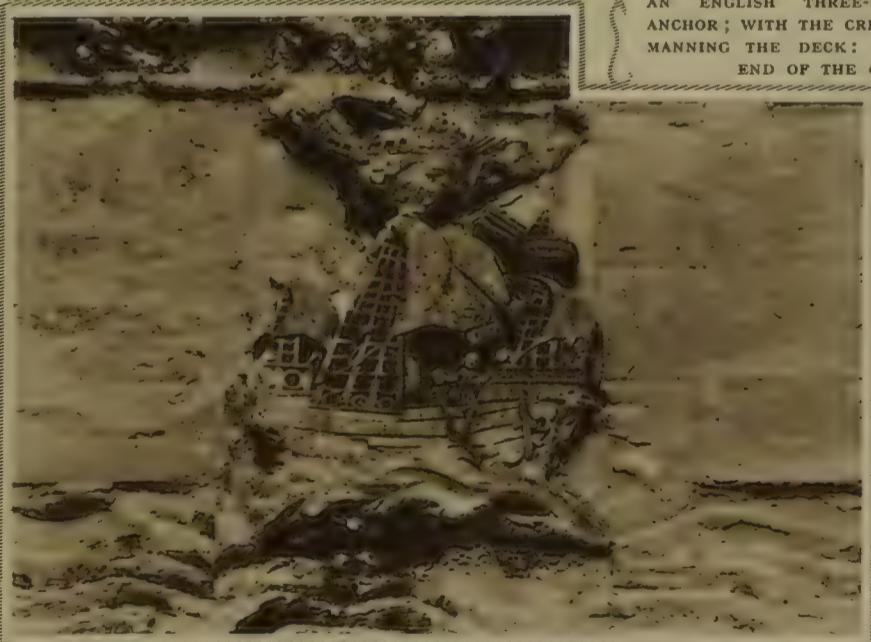
A THREE-MASTED SHIP, WITH SAILS FURLED, ON THE WEST WALL OF THE NAVE: A VESSEL CARRYING THE ENGLISH FLAG; SHOWING THREE OF HER CREW.



AN ENGLISH THREE-MASTED SHIP LYING AT ANCHOR; WITH THE CREW, ARMED WITH HALBERDS, MANNING THE DECK: A CARVING AT THE EAST END OF THE GREENWAY CHAPEL.



A CARVING IN THE PORCH OF TIVERTON CHURCH: A THREE-MASTED SHIP IN FULL SAIL; WITH A LOOK-OUT MAN AT THE FORWARD MASTHEAD.



CARVED IN THE GREENWAY CHAPEL OF TIVERTON CHURCH: A THREE-MASTED SHIP UNDER SAIL; HAVING A GREAT FIGHTING TOP AT THE MASTHEAD CONTAINING BUNDLES OF JAVELINS FOR HURLING AT THE ENEMY.



A WAR GALLEY OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN, JUDGING FROM THE MALTESE CROSSES ON THE SAILS: A SHIP IN THE SOUTH CHAPEL; SHOWING SEVEN SWEEPS WORKED BY GALLEY SLAVES FROM AN OUTRIGGER.

Among the most unusual subjects of church decoration conceived during the mediæval period are the ship sculptures of Tiverton Church, Devon. They are specially interesting because of the care taken to reproduce various minor details of contemporary vessels. The church owes much to the benefactions of John Greenway, a native of the town and a prosperous merchant of London, who, about 1517, rebuilt the south aisle of the church, added a new south porch and a chapel, and had his building profusely decorated with sculptures. They include a number of scenes besides the ships illustrated here. The carvings are done in

Beer stone, a convenient material but one which time has shown does not weather well. It will be seen that several of the ships carry English flags. The ship at anchor (in the central illustration) has three St. George's cross flags and the English pennant, and in the upper left-hand corner of its panel is the monogram "I.G." possibly indicating that the vessel belongs to Greenway himself. On the deck are a number of guns. Our information is derived from an article written by the late Mr. Brian C. Clayton for "Apollo," in which the photographs given on this page appeared.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF "APOLLO."]

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH Easter will be over by the time these presents appear in print, and journalistically, therefore, will have become *vieux jeu*, a back number, a thing of the past, yet possibly some lingering echoes of its historical, topographical, and even religious associations may still remain until now. There are so many new and recent books bearing on the Holy Land, the creed that was born there, and the ancient civilisations with which it came in contact, that in touching on them I must be a little cursory.

The story of Syria (including Palestine) from early times till the end of the Crusades, with an epilogue on its present condition, is told in masterly style and a spirit of fervent faith in "THE BATTLE GROUND." By Hilaire Belloc. With one Coloured and six Line Maps (Cassell; 12s. 6d.). Here Mr. Belloc has a theme after his own heart, which calls forth his finest powers, in descriptions of terrain, in a sweeping narrative of racial and religious movements and military campaigns, and in the reaffirmation of Christian belief. First he describes the physical structure of the land, and then visualises the successive impacts upon it of Egypt, Israel, Assyria, Persia, Greece (through the conquests of Alexander), Maccabees, and Rome. Finally arises "the Main Challenge: whether the Christ has come indeed or not."

In his impressive chapter on "the climax" in Jerusalem—the Crucifixion and the Resurrection—Mr. Belloc abandons temporarily the historical method and presents the scene dramatically through the experience of a single character. In the epilogue, after briefly dismissing some seven centuries (after the Crusades), the author turns to a discussion of post-war Syria, the British and French mandates, Zionism, and the future of Palestine. Throughout the work Syria is portrayed as "the battle-ground" between opposing creeds and cultures, a region "of the highest moment to our race."

Mr. Belloc's tribute to the historical value of "Genesis" receives archaeological support, while his allusion to the city of Ur, as "now a heap of mounds," finds much amplification in "ABRAHAM." Recent Discoveries and Hebrew Origins. By Sir Leonard Woolley, D.Litt. With Frontispiece Map (Faber; 7s. 6d.).

In reading the author's successive records of his great work at Ur, published and illustrated so often in this paper, I have sometimes wished that Abraham could have come more into the picture. This delightful little book (dedicated to Rudyard Kipling), which shows that Sir Leonard had by no means overlooked the patriarch, abundantly supplies all that one could desire to know on a fascinating problem.

The famous archaeologist's purpose has been "first to picture the civilisation under whose influence Abraham was brought up, and then to see to what extent it forms the background of his story." The earliest discoveries at Ur date back to about 3200 B.C., and Abraham's birth is traditionally put at about 2000 B.C. No concrete memorial of him, in the form of an inscribed tablet or other document, has so far come to light during the excavations, but the author has enough data for a wonderfully interesting study of the patriarch's early surroundings, and the religious ideas that he inherited and revolutionised. Hence emerges a new Abraham (rather different, by the way, from the one portrayed in that celebrated bust whereof we read in Mr. Belloc's "Cautionary Tales"). In order to explain the

"impossible" age of 175 years given him in Scripture, Sir Leonard suggests that the name Abraham may represent two or three successive bearers of it.

Archaeological research has tended more and more to confirm the Biblical traditions. This aspect of the modern co-operation between science and religion is ably outlined in "BIBLE AND SPADE." An Introduction to Biblical Archaeology. By Stephen L. Caiger, B.D. With Maps and twenty-four Illustrations (Oxford University Press and Humphrey Milford; 5s.). In this useful little book Ur and

Abraham, of course, find due place, and there is mention also of the important Lachish Letters, the finding of which was recently recorded in our pages. Dr. Caiger accepts the "early date" for the Exodus (about 1447 B.C.), with Thothmes III. as Pharaoh of the Oppression, and his successor, Amenhotep II., as Pharaoh of the Exodus.

Archaeology has certainly helped to revive interest in the Bible, which, if not quite the family institution that it used to be, is nowadays perhaps read more intelligently. That it has not lost its hold on our national life was abundantly proved of late when the Codex Sinaiticus was acquired for the British Museum. The English translation of the Bible, too, still claims the reverence of all

quarto entitled "ED DAKHLEH OASIS." Journal of a Camel Trip made in 1908. By H. E. Winlock. With an Appendix by Ludlow Bull, and nineteen Plates (Issued by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Price, 3 dols.; postage, 15 cents). The author is a distinguished American archaeologist whose name is familiar to our readers through various accounts of his subsequent work on Egyptian sites. One of his latest discoveries was reported in the Press only a few days ago.

Mr. Winlock's resuscitated journal has an interest, apart from its subject, as recording one of the last desert trips made on camel-back, a form of travel since superseded by the motor-car or the aeroplane. He offers his journal as an interim record pending fuller excavations at Ed Dakhleh, of whose antiquities no account has hitherto been issued. It lies in the Libyan Desert, seventy-five miles beyond the Khargah Oasis, from whence he started on his desert journey. Ed Dakhleh contains a temple with inscriptions of four Roman emperors—Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and

Domitian. Still more interesting is a group of palaeolithic pictographs which Mr. Winlock found in the desert midway between the two oases.

In a list of the Metropolitan Museum's publications, I notice, Mr. Winlock's other works include "The Private Life of the Ancient Egyptians." Titles of books, plays, and films are apt to run in vogue. There have been a good many "Private Lives" of late, such as those of Henry VIII. and Helen of Troy. The latest example is "THE PRIVATE LIFE OF KING SOLOMON." By G. R. Tabouis. Illustrated (Routledge; 15s.). Mme. Tabouis is a well-known French writer who combines scholarly learning with human interest, and excels in the romantic treatment of ancient history, handling fact somewhat after the manner of fiction, as she has already shown in her "Nebuchadnezzar" and "The Private Life of Tutankhamen." In Solomon, the wise and magnificent, empire-builder and Temple-builder, and a great lover of women, she has found a rewarding subject. Doubt is cast, I notice, on the claim of Ethiopia's kings to descend from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. "The legend," we read, "only took shape during the fifteenth century."

A preface to the present volume is contributed by N. Politis, Member of the French Institute, and the translation, which reads well, is the work of G. D. Gribble.

Remembering those words of St. Luke—"In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar," and the destruction of Jerusalem (grimly described by Mr. Belloc) by the armies of Titus, I may fittingly include here a book concerning one important phase of the Roman power under which the events of Calvary

A RELIC OF THE ADELPHI AND AN INTERESTING LINK WITH DAVID GARRICK SECURED TO THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: THE CENTRE PANEL OF THE CEILING PAINTED IN GARRICK'S HOUSE, IN ADELPHI TERRACE, BY ANTONIO ZUCCHI—DEPICTING PHAETHON; AND FOUR DANCING NYMPHS FROM THE SURROUNDING PANELS.

The Victoria and Albert Museum has acquired, as a gift from the directors of the Adelphi Estate Development Co., the ceiling of David Garrick's drawing-room at No. 5, Adelphi Terrace. The ceiling is decorated with medallions painted for Garrick by Antonio Zucchi, A.R.A., the husband of Angelica Kauffmann, who was one of the first two women R.A.s, sharing that honour with Mary Moser. The gift was made through the National Art Collections Fund; and the Fund also purchased, for presentation to the Victoria and Albert Museum, the painted pine chimney-piece from No. 5.

who care for our literature. There should therefore be a wide welcome for "THE STORY OF THE BIBLE." A popular Account of How it Came to Us. By Sir Frederic Kenyon, P.S.A. With eight Plates (Murray; 3s. 6d.). Here, in a small compass, a high authority on the ancient manuscripts sets out, that all may read, "the life-history of the greatest of books."

One of the ancient civilisations intimately connected with Bible history is that of Egypt. It will therefore be appropriate to comment here on a contribution to Egyptology which, although not new in date, has only now been published. It is recorded in a well-illustrated paper-covered

were consummated. Among "the things" that are Caesar's" might then have been counted great engineering works of his capital city, exemplified in "THE AQUEDUCTS OF ANCIENT ROME." By Thomas Ashby. Edited by I. A. Richmond. With Illustrations and Maps (Oxford University Press and Humphrey Milford; £3 3s.). This volume (unhappily posthumous) constitutes the *magnum opus* of an eminent British scholar and archaeologist, whose career did much in former days to strengthen Anglo-Italian friendship and co-operation in matters of art and culture. Dr. Ashby, it will be recalled, was for many years (1906-25) head of the British School at Rome, and devoted himself to a profound study of its topography

(Continued on page 702)



A "CLYDE" SHIPBUILDING SCENE OF THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A MASTERPIECE BY JOACHIM PATINIR, A FLEMISH ROMANTIC WHOSE WORK IS OF GREAT RARITY.—(BELOW: DETAIL SHOWING STAGES OF THE SHIPWRIGHT'S CRAFT.)



A NEWLY-FOUND PATINIR: A REMARKABLE PAINTING WHICH COMBINES FANTASY AND REALISM.

The picture here illustrated in colours is something more than a charming and varied landscape: the thoughtful mind will see in it the end of a whole epoch and the beginning of the modern world. Joachim Patinir was born about the year 1485, and was working in Antwerp between 1515 and 1524. The form and substance of the man is lost in the shadows of more than four centuries, but his vision remains. It is that of a romantic who, for the first time in the history of painting in Northern Europe, sees the world as an entrancing pattern and not as a mere background to man's activity. There is no lack of movement and action, but the figures are wholly subordinate to the scene: a great deal is happening, but the events are curbed and confined within a larger unity. The eye travels upwards from left to right from the beautifully painted rocks in the foreground to the vivid little picture of St. Catherine's martyrdom, and then down the hill with the marching soldiers to the typically Flemish farmhouses and the man ploughing in the field; then come a crowd round a bonfire (another martyrdom?) and a shipbuilding scene in the

inner basin of a fine city: from this point the sea widens out between mountains until it reaches the distant horizon and beyond this, stretching across the whole of the picture, is a glorious sky which Turner would not have painted but would most surely have admired. The picture is a delightful composition in which fantasy and realism are combined in equal proportions: nothing could be more sober matter-of-fact than the painting of the ships in various stages of construction or the details of the two farmhouses, and nothing more poetic than the complete dominance of the whole intricate construction by the magnificent light and pattern of the sky. Another version of this subject hangs in the Hofsmuseum, Vienna. It is interesting to note that Peter Brueghel himself came back from Italy with a not dissimilar vision of landscape: his "Fall of Icarus" in Brussels is not unlike a Patinir. If a genuine synthesis between the Italian tradition and the particular genius of the Low Countries was not achieved until a century later in the landscapes of Rubens, it was these early Flemish romantics who showed the way.

The Mysterious Twin Lakes of Flores—One Blue and the Other Red.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ARTHUR PEREIRA, F.R.P.S., F.R.G.S.



A BRIGHT BLUE LAKE LYING NEXT TO A DEEP RED LAKE, AND SEPARATED ONLY BY A THIN WALL OF ROCK: A NATURAL CURIOSITY OF THE ISLAND OF FLORES, NEAR JAVA.

Mr. Arthur Pereira, who took the photograph of the twin coloured lakes of Flores from which our reproduction was made, sent us the following notes on the subject: "High on a mountain peak in the beautiful island of Flores, near Java, are these twin lakes, evidently filling extinct craters, and separated from each other by only a thin wall of rock. They possess the most extraordinary colouring.

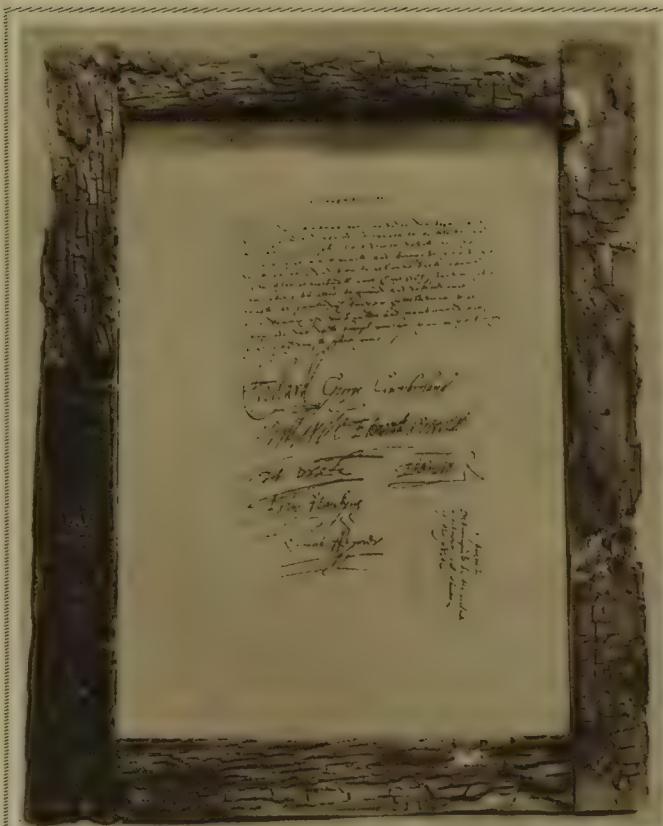
One is of a dazzling turquoise; the other is of a deep reddish hue. The water in both lakes is opaque, like paint, and the colour persists unchanged under all conditions of weather and lighting, being, presumably, due to mineral matter in suspension. Until the present century the existence of these pools was kept a secret from Europeans, owing to superstitious tabus, jealously enforced."

THE "ADMIRALS ALL"

EXHIBITION AT THE R.U.S.M.



NELSON RELICS IN THE EXHIBITION: HIS FIGHTING SWORD, AND THE DIRK HE WORE AS A MIDSHIPMAN IN H.M.S. "SEAHORSE" IN THE WEST INDIES IN 1776.



SIGNED BY ENGLISH COMMANDERS AGAINST THE ARMADA, INCLUDING DRAKE, HOWARD, AND HAWKINS: A FACSIMILE OF A RESOLUTION OF A COUNCIL OF WAR FRAMED IN WOOD FROM A SPANISH SHIP WRECKED OFF SCOTLAND.

RELICS OF NELSON,
DRAKE, BLAKE, HOWE, AND COOK.

USED IN ACTION BY A GREAT ENGLISH ADMIRAL WHO FOUGHT THE DUTCH AND THE SPANIARDS IN THE SEVENTEETH CENTURY: THE FIGHTING SWORD OF ROBERT BLAKE.



THE SAW WITH WHICH NELSON'S RIGHT ARM WAS AMPUTATED, AFTER THE SANTA CRUZ RAID, IN 1797, AND HIS COMBINED GOLD KNIFE-FORK, WITH STEEL EDGE, USED THEREAFTER.



ONE OF THE EARLIEST TYPES OF CANNON: A 15TH-CENTURY WROUGHT-IRON GUN, BREECH-LOADED AND WEDGED-UP BEFORE FIRING, RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK OF THE "MARY ROSE," A 60-GUN SHIP OF 500 TONS THAT FOUNDERED IN 1545.



A RELIC OF SHIP'S STORES CARRIED BY CAPTAIN COOK ON ONE OF HIS VOYAGES OF EXPLORATION: A TABLET OF DESICCATED SOUP.



A BAROMETER USED BY LORD HOWE IN 1794 AND INSCRIBED "INVENTED AND MADE BY DAN QUARE."



ENGRAVED "DRAKE, 1581": THE IVORY KNOB AT THE END OF A CANE THAT BELONGED TO HIM.



A METAL BOX BEARING DRAKE'S COAT-OF-ARMS: ONE OF MANY HISTORIC RELICS ON VIEW IN THE "ADMIRALS ALL" EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

A remarkably interesting naval exhibition, entitled "Admirals All," was recently opened at the Royal United Service Museum in Whitehall, and will continue at least until June. It is arranged mainly in two series, the first comprising portraits and personal mementoes of great Admirals, from Drake to Jellicoe, and the second, relics and records of famous naval battles, with numerous ship-models of various periods. Among the personal souvenirs, besides those here illustrated, are the swords of Collingwood and Vernon, Captain Cook's dirk and telescope, and the late Lord Jellicoe's sword, telescope, medals and orders, the uniform he

wore at Jutland, and a tie-ring given to him, before the war, by the Kaiser. There is also the first official British naval uniform, that of a Post Captain of 1748, shown next to an Admiral's uniform of to-day. The battles section includes picture-frames made from wood of a Spanish ship sunk in Tobermory Bay in 1589; the masthead and lightning-conductor of the French flagship "Orient," blown up at the Battle of the Nile, and the signal-book of the American frigate "Chesapeake." Among the models is represented our war-time Fleet, and the Museum is completing a collection of models of all ships in the Navy to-day.

THE COLDEST EASTER OF THE CENTURY: A HOLIDAY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.



THE BROOKLANDS MOTOR-RACING PROGRAMME POSTPONED ON EASTER MONDAY BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER: AN AIR VIEW OF THE DESERTED TRACK.



WHAT GOLFERS HAD TO CONTEND WITH AT EASTER: A SNOW-COVERED COURSE NEAR BIRMINGHAM, PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER A HEAVY FALL.



RACEGOERS IN A SNOWSTORM AT HAWTHORN HILL, NEAR MAIDENHEAD: CONDITIONS TYPICAL OF THOSE WHICH MARRED SPORT DURING THE EASTER HOLIDAY—THOUGH THERE WERE LONG INTERVALS OF SUNSHINE.

Snow, sleet, and hail storms were common throughout England during the Easter holiday, and the country as a whole suffered the coldest Easter of the century. The weather in most places was bad on Good Friday and became worse during the next three days. Never before in this century has snow fallen in England on Easter Saturday. London did not escape the bad weather, for snow fell there heavily on each day of the week-end. One result was that indoor places of amusement were



SNOW IN DEVONSHIRE AT EASTER: A STORM OVER EXMOOR, WHERE, AS IN MANY OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, THERE WERE FIERCE BLIZZARDS DURING THE HOLIDAY.



A CONCERT IN HYDE PARK UNATTENDED AT EASTER: BANDSMEN OF THE IRISH GUARDS PLAYING BEFORE THEY ABANDONED THEIR PROGRAMME.



A MOTORIST CLEARING THE SNOW FROM A SIGNPOST AT THE HORSESHOE PASS, DENBIGHSHIRE: WINTRY WEATHER THAT DETRACTED FROM THE JOYS OF HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

more popular than ever before at Easter. The museums had much larger attendances than usual, and there was a great run on the theatres and cinemas. Nevertheless, Easter Monday was a great day of sport and open-air activity. The worst of the weather could not diminish the cheerfulness and good humour of the hundreds of thousands for whom a Bank Holiday is, whatever happens, a day of enjoyment. Great crowds went as usual to the seaside and the country.



A PERSONAL ACT PERFORMED BY NO ENGLISH SOVEREIGN AFTER JAMES II. (IN 1685) UNTIL ITS REVIVAL BY GEORGE V. IN 1932: KING EDWARD VIII. BESTOWING THE ROYAL MAUNDY WITH HIS OWN HANDS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE KING IN PERSON BESTOWS THE ROYAL MAUNDY: A CUSTOM REVIVED BY HIS FATHER AFTER 247 YEARS.



HOLDING RED AND WHITE PURSES CONTAINING MAUNDY MONEY: THREE OF THE SIXTY-EIGHT RECIPIENTS OF GIFTS FROM THE KING'S OWN HAND—MRS. PARSONS (AGED 83), MR. DUCK (86), AND MRS. WESTROP (76).



THE MAUNDY SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: A VIEW SHOWING THE KING STANDING NEAR THE ALTAR (RIGHT BACKGROUND), THE TRAY OF MAUNDY GIFTS AT THE FOOT OF THE SANCTUARY STEPS, AND RECIPIENTS IN FRONT ALONG EACH SIDE OF THE CHOIR, WITH YEOMEN OF THE GUARD AT INTERVALS.



THE KING LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY AFTER PERFORMING THE ANCIENT MAUNDY CEREMONY, SYMBOLIC OF ROYAL CHARITY AND OF HIS PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE POOR: HIS MAJESTY WITH CHURCH DIGNITARIES.



EACH CARRYING A NOSEGAY ACCORDING TO A TRADITIONAL CUSTOM WHICH ORIGINATED AS A SANITARY PRECAUTION IN THE TIME OF THE PLAGUE: THE KING AND CLERGY OUTSIDE THE ABBEY AFTER THE MAUNDY CEREMONY.

ON Maundy Thursday (April 9), in Westminster Abbey, the King personally distributed the Royal Maundy gifts to aged men and women. The number of recipients of each sex equals the number of years in the Sovereign's age. When a monarch's death reduces the number, the rest are transferred to a supernumerary list and continue to benefit. As King Edward is in his forty-second year, 42 men and 42 women were nominally qualified to be present in the Abbey, but actually there were only 34 of each sex, some being too infirm to attend. These and others received their gifts later. Red and white purses were used. Each red purse contained £1 and 30s. in lieu of provisions. Each white purse contained four sets of 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. silver Maundy pieces, and one 2d. piece to complete the total of 42—"as many pence as the King is years of age."



THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF VANCOUVER: CANADA'S THIRD CITY AND HER LEADING WINTER GRAIN-SHIPPING PORT, WHICH HAS SPRUNG UP WITHIN THE SPAN OF A LIFETIME.

Officially, the City of Vancouver celebrates its Golden Jubilee on July 1 (Dominion Day). Actually, Vancouver was incorporated on April 6, 1886; only to be completely wiped out by fire two months later. Sixty years ago—that is to say within the span of a lifetime—the great commercial metropolis of British Columbia, the third largest city in Canada, had no existence, even in name. The coming of the railway which linked up British Columbia with the rest of Canada was the prime factor in the making of Vancouver. The

first passenger train from the east pulled into the city in May 1887; and the vitalising effect of "the coming of the steel" was immediately apparent. Docks for ocean-going steamers sprang into being. Thirty-six miles of streets were graded on what had hitherto been an almost uninhabited peninsula. By the end of 1891 the population had risen to 10,000; by 1909 it had reached the 100,000 mark! The opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 was almost as important an event in the history of Vancouver as the coming of

the railway had been. The canal reduced the all-sea route from Liverpool to Vancouver by 6000 miles. What this has meant to the development of the city may be seen by the movement of Canadian wheat. In 1932 the wheat shipment of 95,241,663 bushels won for this port the distinction of being the leading winter grain-shipping port in the world—a fact which will probably come as a surprise to most people. To-day no fewer than fifty-five deep-sea steamship lines make Vancouver their regular port of call, and

nearly 12,000,000 tons of shipping clear from it annually. Its harbour extends over 48 square miles and is one of the largest natural harbours in the world. Yet so rapid has been the growth of the city that some of the earliest pioneers are still living. The man who, as a young engineer, took three days to cut a peep-hole a mile long through the virgin forest to level his transit and see where to put the principal streets to-day looks down on the dense traffic in that same street as it is controlled by traffic signals!

A MYSTERIOUS 12THDYNASTY HOARD: TREASURE OF ASIATIC

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY M. CHARLES MAYSTRE.



THE FRENCH EXCAVATIONS AT TOUD: THE PTOLEMAIC TEMPLE (LEFT); THE FOUNDATIONS OF SENUSRET I'S TEMPLE (CENTRE); WITH AN ARROW SHOWING WHERE THE CHESTS WERE FOUND.



THE FOUR BRONZE CHESTS WHERE THEY WERE FOUND, AMONG THE FOUNDATIONS OF SENUSRET I'S TEMPLE: BOXES CONTAINING ASIATIC TREASURE, UNIQUE IN EGYPT—PERHAPS TRIBUTE BROUGHT FROM THE EAST TO AMENEMHET II.

1. NEW discoveries of unusual interest are reported by the Expedition of the Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale working under the direction of M. P. Jouguet at Toud, the ancient Tophet, about twenty miles south of Luxor. The discoveries include treasures of Asiatic origin and of a kind never before found in Egypt. The region from which this treasure came is still unknown. Toud is a small town on the east bank of the Nile, containing the ruins of a Ptolemaic temple dedicated to Montu, an Egyptian god of war. Until three years ago, when the French began excavations on the site, these ruins were almost completely buried beneath the debris of ancient and modern dwellings. The excavations first brought to light the remains of a Ptolemaic building of which only the top was visible. The part of the temple still standing consists of a hypostyle hall with the columns cut to the

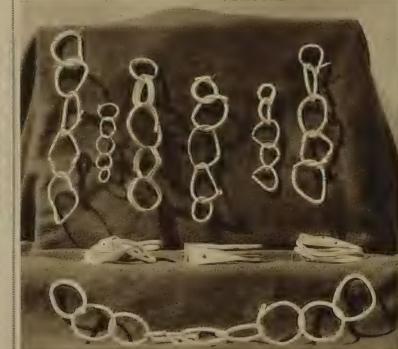
(Continued in No. 2.)



NECKLACES OF LAPIS-LAZULI: PART OF THE TREASURE RECOVERED FROM ONE OF THE FOUR CHESTS—OBJECTS BURIED DURING THE REIGN OF AMENEMHET II, ABOUT 1936 B.C.



SILVER CUPS DECORATED WITH DESIGNS FOREIGN TO EGYPTIAN WORK: EVIDENCE OF THE ASIATIC ORIGIN, NOT YET IDENTIFIED FURTHER, OF THE TREASURE FOUND AT TOUD.



SILVER CHAINS FROM ONE OF THE CHESTS—ONE OF FIVE LINKS AND ONE OF TEN: OBJECTS OF UNUSUAL DESIGN; WITH THEIR SILVER STRIPS WORKED IN SQUARE SECTION.



MORE DESIGNS THAT COULD NEVER HAVE HAD THEIR ORIGIN IN EGYPT: SILVER CUPS FROM ONE OF THE BRONZE CHESTS—TREASURE THAT MAY BE ASIATIC TRIBUTE BROUGHT TO AMENEMHET II.

height of a man, and three other sanctuaries and chambers. The walls of these rooms are covered with hieroglyphic texts which, thanks to the work of French epigraphists, furnish material for the study of the cult of the god Mont. Further excavation proved that the foundation wall of the Ptolemaic building dates from Middle Kingdom times, and that the newer temple rests upon an earlier one erected by the Pharaoh Senusret I. Unfortunately nothing remains of this earlier temple but a wall and part of the foundations. These foundations, however, are not without interest. In the first place, they enable us to reconstruct the plan of Senusret's temple; and, secondly, several of the blocks, when disengaged from the surrounding

(Continued in No. 3.)

ORIGIN FOUND AT TOUD, NEAR LUXOR. (c. 1936 B.C.)

OF THE INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE.



FRAGMENTS OF CYLINDERS FROM ONE OF THE CHESTS: RELICS BEARING DECORATION AND CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS OF PROPER NAMES, WHICH NEVERTHELESS HAVE NOT YET THROWN LIGHT ON THE ORIGIN OF THE TREASURE.



ONE OF THE SMALLER TWO OF THE FOUR BRONZE CHESTS, SHOWN HALF-OPENED: A BOX BEARING A HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTION ENGRAVED ON THE LID, GIVING THE NAMES AND TITLES OF AMENEMHET II.



A SOLID SILVER LION [REPRODUCED HERE ABOUT ACTUAL SIZE]: PART OF THE ASTONISHING WEALTH CONTAINED IN THE LAST OF THE FOUR CHESTS TO BE OPENED, WHICH INCLUDED GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS.



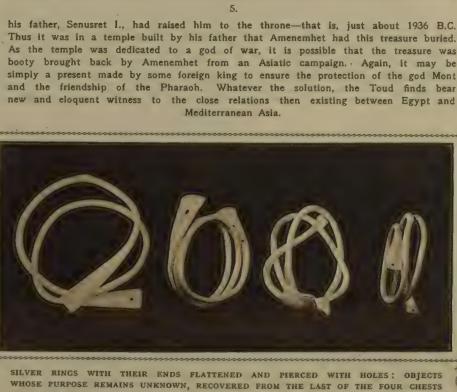
A MASTERPIECE OF SILVERWORK: A VASE WITH A SILVER HANDLE ATTACHED TO TWO GOLD RINGS.



THE SILVER VASE SHOWN ABOVE SEEN HERE WITH ITS LID REMOVED: AN EXCEPTIONALLY GRACEFUL DESIGN.



A LAPIS-LAZULI AMULET: ONE OF A SERIES FOUND IN THE FIRST OF THE CHESTS OPENED, WHICH CONTAINED (BESIDES THE CONTENTS ILLUSTRATED HERE) NUMEROUS PIECES OF AMETHYST AND CARNELIAN.



SILVER RINGS WITH THEIR ENDS FLATTENED AND PIERCED WITH HOLES: OBJECTS WHOSE PURPOSE REMAINS UNKNOWN, RECOVERED FROM THE LAST OF THE FOUR CHESTS TO BE OPENED, THAT WHICH CONTAINED THE RICHEST TREASURE OF ALL.

4. and each, when opened, was found to contain, besides its treasure, perfectly clear water. When the annual Nile flood, gradually gaining in height, first reached the upper level of the chests, the water which penetrated, filtered by the surrounding sand, was imprisoned by the rusting of the outside which hermetically sealed the chests. Some of the astonishing wealth they contained is illustrated on these pages, which give a representative selection of this most interesting find. (Continued in No. 5.)

5. his father, Senusret I., had raised him to the throne—that is, just about 1936 B.C. Then it was in a temple built by his father that Amenemhet had this treasure buried. It is also known that he had a boat built in the same style as the one which he had brought back from an Asiatic campaign. Again, it may be simply a present made by some foreign king to ensure the protection of the god Mont and the friendship of the Pharaoh. Whatever the solution, the Toud finds bear new and eloquent witness to the close relations then existing between Egypt and Mediterranean Asia.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



THE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION OF CHINESE ART EXHIBITED AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT: SUNG AND MING POTTERY; WITH A MARBLE BUDDHA (600 A.D.) AND A STELE WITH SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF BUDDHA (540 A.D.).

The Chinese Ambassador arranged to open the Exhibition of Chinese and Far Eastern Art of the Eumorfopoulos Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum on April 17. We here illustrate some features that will attract much attention. An arrangement of pottery burial figures of the Wei Dynasty (A.D. 386-535) greets the visitor. It represents a country estate of the period in miniature. The wife of the owner stands in the doorway of a typical Chinese house, with a



WEI DYNASTY BURIAL FIGURES IN THE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION: A DELIGHTFUL REPRODUCTION OF LIFE ON A COUNTRY ESTATE ABOUT THE FOURTH CENTURY A.D.

verandah and tiled penthouse roof. She is ready to welcome the returning Tartar horsemen, who are in the courtyard, which also contains a cock, a bull, and a dog. A servant sleeps in the sun, while a female servant draws water from a well. There are stables and other buildings which include a large house with closed doors which is probably the women's quarters. Birds cluster on the elaborate roof of the entrance gate.



THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR FOR EASTER: QUEEN MARY, WITH THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK AND THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, ENJOYING A WALK IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

The King, Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of York and Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret attended the service at the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, on Good Friday. Afterwards the royal party walked back to the Royal Lodge. On Easter Sunday they attended the service in the Private Chapel of the Castle, and afterwards returned to the Royal Lodge, where they were joined by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester for lunch. In the afternoon some of the party accompanied Queen Mary on a motor drive.



HERR LEOPOLD VON HOESCH.

The German Ambassador in London. Died suddenly, following a heart seizure, on April 10. He was fifty-five. He went to Paris in 1921, and, when the German Ambassador was recalled (after the French invasion of the Ruhr), he remained as Chargé d'Affaires. He became Ambassador in 1924. Transferred to London, 1932.



DR. CONSTANTINE DEMERJIS.

Prime Minister of Greece. Died April 13; aged fifty-nine. He was Professor of Civil Law in the University of Athens before accepting King George's invitation to form a neutral Cabinet. Resumed office after the General Election of last January. Minister of Marine (in Venizelos' Government), 1913; and again in 1917.



THE KING INSPECTS GRENADIER GUARDS: H.M. PASSING DOWN THE RANKS

OF THE 3RD BATTALION, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EGYPT.

At Chelsea Barracks on April 9, the King inspected the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards. The Grenadier Guards was the first regiment in which his Majesty served as an officer. He was received at the main entrance of the barracks by Major-General B. N. Sergison-Brooke, G.O.C., London District. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Britten, in command, gave the order for the Royal Salute.



SEÑOR ALCALÀ ZAMORA.

President of the Spanish Republic. Dismissed on April 7, following the adoption of a motion in the Cortes censuring him for dissolving the late Cortes on January 7. Held office from the formation of the Republic in 1931. Though he was imprisoned for his opinions under the Monarchy, his dismissal was the work of the left wing.



SEÑOR MARTINEZ BARRIO.

Speaker of the Spanish Cortes. Sworn in as temporary President of Spain, following the dismissal of Senor Alcalà Zamora, on April 7. Founded the Republican Union Party. Later joined the "Popular Front." Has been a slaughterhouse clerk and a linotype operator. Twice imprisoned for Republican activities. He is 51.



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THE GALAPAGOS AS THEY WERE IN 1817.

An extract from a Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas in the Brig "Colonel Allan" (Captain Donald McLennan), which sailed from Gravesend for this voyage on August 19, 1817—for comparison with a recent account of the islands on pages 688 and 689.

It is very interesting to compare the following description of the Galapagos Islands, and their fauna and flora, as seen by a British naval officer over a century ago, with the recent account by an American naturalist, Mr. Joseph R. Slevin, quoted in this number (on pages 688 and 689), in connection with illustrations of reptile and bird life on the islands. Mr. Slevin, we may note, mentions that the giant land tortoises, called "turpin" in the old sea journal, were known to whalers as "terrapin." We give the extract from the journal just as it was written, in the matter of spelling, punctuation, and the use of capital letters, in order to preserve its character and atmosphere. The ship in which the voyage was made is described by the diarist as follows: "Pierced for Eighteen Guns and mounting ten, twelve pound Cannonades, two Cohorns and two Swivels with a Complement of thirty-seven Hands, In Burthen 332 Tons, Length 110, feet and 31 feet beam, was formerly a French Sloop of War named Le Bernie."

THE Galapagoes are a cluster of uninhabited Islands extending from the Latitude of one degree thirty minutes South to one degree forty two minutes North and in Longitude from eighty nine Degrees six minutes



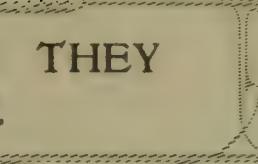
THE GALAPAGOS FUR SEAL (*ARCTOCEPHALUS GALAPAGOENSIS*): A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING A MODERN EXPEDITION TO THE ISLANDS.

Photograph by W. C. Swett. By Courtesy of the G. Allan Hancock Expeditions.

"The Galapagos fur seal," writes Mr. Joseph R. Slevin in "Natural History," "was almost exterminated in the early days by the sealers. It is now extremely rare and only a remnant of the once vast herds inhabits Tower Island, one of the smaller islands to the north-eastward of the main group."

West to ninety one Degrees fifty eight minutes East and are twenty two in number. They were formerly much resorted to by the Buccaneers who frequented these Seas making them their principal Rendezvous as they could here retire to divide their Plunder and repair their vessels without fear of being disturbed by the Spaniards, who formerly imagined that they were floating Islands, consequently never cared to approach them, this absurd idea arose from their ignorance of Navigation, for as the Currents here are very strong and variable, their Ships were often driven on Shore without their being able to form a just idea of the Cause. The Islands are now generally visited by the Whaling and other Ships which come into the Pacific Ocean, as they always afford a plentiful supply of fresh Provisions. Albemarle is by far the largest and is computed to be about eighty miles in length, but James's and Charles's are the most fertile. On the former is still to be seen the remnants of Jars &c which the Buccaneers were in the habit of using. On the latter there were five or six Men living a short time since who deserted from Admiral Brown's Squadron about two years ago, but were lately taken off. At present I learnt there was a Lad living there who had also deserted from some Ship.

No accurate survey of these Islands has as yet been made except Chatham Island by Colnett who states it to be fifteen leagues in length and ten miles



in breadth,—at this place he states that he discovered a hill of sand which on inspection he found principally consisted of small Topaz's, a bucketful of which he brought away with him.

There are several Vulcano's on the Islands that are occasionally seen to burn with great fury,

one of which was seen by the "Colonel Allen" on her last voyage, about two years since, the flames from it rose to a great height and was seen at the distance of several leagues. I saw myself a large volume of smoke issuing from the side of a hill on Albemarle that continued in the same state during our stay but no flames were perceived,—I also observed several Hills of a conical shape about twenty feet in height which I considered to be Craters from which fiery eruptions occasionally issue, they were situated very near the Sea and the ground round about was strewed with Ashes and Lava, indeed a great part of the surface of the Earth is covered with this matter, it resembles in appearance large plates of Iron a foot or two in thickness and occasions the same kind of sound when struck, the surface is smooth and shines like glass.

These Hills are composed of a rocky substance and covered with loose sand, are quite hollow, and open at the top, and from the length of time a stone may be heard descending when thrown in the depth must be very considerable. . . . The heat on shore is almost intolerable during the day at the time the Sun shines and when exposed to it for a short time only, the skin becomes highly inflamed and the Cuticle totally destroyed, but this is not the Case on all the Islands at least not to such an extent but merely on those parts covered with Lava and which reflects the heat of the sun. . . . On board the thermometer was as high as eighty six but there we had gentle breezes of Wind with occasional thick fogs that cooled the atmosphere considerably. . . . The Green Turtle abounds here as also, the Turpin or land Tortoise which is said by some to be the most delicate eating of the two, the fat of these is yellow and when melted down considered an excellent substitute for butter. I was informed that the Whaling Masters seldom care for Turtles but always hunt after the Turpin and generally supply themselves with five or six hundred at a time. They weigh from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds each and upwards that is those which they consider fit for their purpose, otherwise they are to be had from half an ounce in weight to six hundred pounds . . . at some seasons of the year they are very poor . . . as they travel a good distance in land and hide amongst the Trees and Shrubs on which they feed it proves very troublesome and laborious to get them on board, but the Turtle may be procured in any quantity, they are generally found in the Lagoons, (which are small inlets of the Sea) and are very fat and fine eating, they feed on the leaves of the Mangrove growing on the edges of the Lagoons. . . .

Fish also abound in great variety, are excellent eating, and so greedy after the bait that it is almost impossible to sink your line before you hook one, the large Rock Cod and Sharks frequently contending which shall seize it first. The latter are so voracious

that they will often take hold of the Boats oars while rowing. . . . We regretted much that all our attempts at an endeavour to cure them proved ineffectual as they were unfit to eat the following morning altho brought on board alive and immediately salted with great care by persons used to that employment. . . . From what cause this disposition to putrescence arises I am at a loss to determine, but suppose it is caused by something peculiar in the atmosphere and not from intense heat, for I noticed that on the Coast where the heat was as great as it is here the Fishermen salted and dried their fish with facility, but in this



A HAIR SEAL ON THE CHIEF ISLAND OF THE GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO: A CREATURE WITH NO FEAR OF MAN.

Photograph by Courtesy of the G. Allan Hancock Expeditions.

Writing in "Natural History," the journal of the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Joseph R. Slevin says: "This photograph of a hair seal taken at Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, shows with what impunity the photographer may approach the animal, as it shows no fear of man."

place if any Bird or Animal is killed it becomes full of Maggots in the course of two hours, and is rendered unfit for food.

There are likewise a great number of Birds which are so tame as easily to be knocked down with a stick, they consist of Teal, Turtle Doves, Black Hawk, Flycatcher &c besides a great variety of Sea Fowl. . . . The Reptiles found here are the Black Guana which has a particularly disgusting appearance, but are said to be very delicate eating.—Lizards of variegated colors, and Snakes also Spiders Crickets &c &c. . . . there are likewise a vast quantity of Seals. The Birds and Snakes are frequently found dead in numbers during the dry season, and are supposed to perish for want of water, that being a very scarce article here, though I am informed that a small quantity may be collected at all times on James's and Charles's Islands, but not in sufficient quantity to water a Ship as it would be consumed faster than collected. . . . On the two latter mentioned Islands there are various kinds of Trees and Shrubs and it appears the earth is capable of producing almost any kind of Vegetable. . . .

The Trees consist of the Box, the Manchineal (the fruit of which is poisonous and the juice when applied to the skin readily blisters it) a Tree the bark of which is very juicy and palatable of an acid taste and readily allays thirst, it emits a very grateful odour and stains the skin of a purple color, but loses its fragrance when deprived of life. The birds when distressed for drink pierce the bark of this Tree with their bills and extract the juice.

The Prickly Pear is also in great plenty and grows to a large size—the fruit of this plant is very good eating and resembles in appearance the Cucumber and is very juicy. The Mangrove grows here in abundance and is the principal food of the Turtle. Altho I have noticed James's and Charles's Islands as being the most fertile, quantities of Trees and Shrubs are seen in great variety on nearly all the Islands.



A BIRD OF A SPECIES ONLY FOUND IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLES: A FLIGHTLESS CORMORANT BEING FILMED BY MR. WILLIAM KELLEY AT TAGUS COVE, ALBEMARLE ISLAND.

Photograph by George Stone. By Courtesy of the G. Allan Hancock Expeditions.

"Nowhere else in the world," writes Mr. Joseph R. Slevin in his account of the Galapagos Islands, "is found the flightless cormorant, a large bird with rudimentary wings and incapable of flight, but a fast and wonderful swimmer. . . . It proceeds by a series of jumps until it reaches the edge of the rocks and then tumbles off into the water."

GIANT LIZARDS AND TORTOISES; ALBATROSS COURTSHIP; AND COMICAL PENGUINS: REPTILES AND BIRDS OF THE GALAPAGOS.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF G. ALLAN HANCOCK EXPEDITIONS AND "NATURAL HISTORY."

Nos. 1 and 4 by W. CHARLES SWETT. Nos. 5 and 6 by ROLLO H. BECK. (See also Article on Page 687.)



1. THE LAND IGUANA: A GROTESQUE CREATURE, WITH RED BODY AND BRIGHT YELLOW HEAD AND FEET, ONCE ABUNDANT BUT ON SOME OF THE ISLANDS EXTERMINATED BY WILD DOGS.



2. THE SEA IGUANA: THE HEAD OF A LARGE MARINE LIZARD OF THE KIND SHOWN, IN THE MASS, IN PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6—A CREATURE OF FEROCIOUS ASPECT, BUT IN FACT "EXTREMELY DOCILE, NEVER OFFERING TO BITE."



3. THE LITTLE GALAPAGOS PENGUIN (ABOUT 12 TO 14 INCHES HIGH): AN ENDLESS AMUSEMENT TO VISITORS, WITH ITS "ALL-FOURS" GAIT ON LAND, BUT A POWERFUL SWIMMER. (Continued.)



4. THE GALAPAGOS ALBATROSS ON HOOD ISLAND, THEIR ONLY KNOWN NESTING SITE: BIRDS WHICH PERFORM A CURIOUS RITE IN THE MATING SEASON, WHEN THEY "STAND BEFORE EACH OTHER BOWING AND RUBBING THEIR BILLS TOGETHER IN A MOST DIGNIFIED MANNER."

It does not readily take to the water, and, if thrown in, will immediately swim to land and climb to safety, no doubt [for fear of] sharks. . . . The land iguana, with its red body and bright yellow head and feet, is a grotesque-looking creature. In captivity it becomes quite docile, but on its native heath it is rather ferocious and can inflict serious injury. It is likewise a vegetarian, and feeds on sea lettuce uncovered by the outgoing tide. Although armed with strong, sharp teeth, it is extremely docile, never offering to bite.



5. THE GIANT LAND TORTOISE (SPANISH, CALAFAZO), FROM WHICH THE GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO (NOW A GAME SANCTUARY) TAKES ITS NAME: HUGE BUT HARMLESS VEGETARIAN REPTILES, SOMETIMES WEIGHING 500 LB.—THE LAST REMNANT OF A ONCE WORLD-WIDE SPECIES, ALMOST EXTERMINATED BY WHALERS AND LATER (FOR FAT) BY OIL-HUNTERS; ALSO PREYED UPON BY WILD DOGS AND RATS IMPORTED BY VISITING SHIPS. (Continued below on left.)



6. A GREAT HERD OF SEA IGUANAS, WHICH "GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE GROUND IS IN MOTION": HUGE MARINE LIZARDS FAR MORE ABUNDANT THAN THE LAND IGUANA (NOW PRACTICALLY EXTERMINATED ON ALL BUT THREE OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS) BECAUSE THE FLESH OF THE SEA IGUANAS IS LESS PALATABLE AND, BEING ABLE TO SWIM, THEY CAN ESCAPE FROM WILD DOGS BY TAKING TO OUTLYING ROCKS.

exterminated whole colonies. When Darwin landed on James Island in 1835, during the cruise of the 'Beagle,' iguana burrows were so numerous that he had difficulty finding a spot to pitch his tent. Now only a few scattered and deserted burrows remain. . . . The little Galapagos penguin is a never-ending source of amusement to visitors. On land it crawls on all-fours, so to speak, using both flippers and feet, and is anything but graceful; in the water, however, it is marvellously so. . . . On Hood Island is found the only known nesting site of the Galapagos albatross. As this bird is absent for part of the year, one wishing to see the colony at the height of the nesting season should time his arrival for about June, and then may witness the curious dancing or fencing of the birds as they stand before each other bowing and rubbing their bills together in a most dignified manner."

The World of the Cinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

A POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

WE have travelled a long way from those early days of moving pictures when the shadow drama of the screen impressed the general public as something akin to the miraculous and the sensational effects achieved by the camera baffled the beholder. There are plenty of wiseacres about to answer the inevitable question "How is it done?" when the film-makers spring some new and magical surprise on us. The intelligentsia talks loftily of "montage"; the man in the street knows something about table-models and sound-tracks; the regular film-goer has a nodding acquaintance with the many artful dodges of photography; and the niceties of film-cutting furnish tea-table talk. In short, so much more or less superficial knowledge has been acquired by the public that it takes a great deal to *épater les bourgeois* in the cinema at this juncture. For one thing, the film industry itself is not averse to giving away a certain measure of its secrets, perceiving valuable advertisement in revealing—

after the event, be it noted—the ingenuity, the mechanical skill, and the almost unlimited scope of expert invention that lie behind the creation of film wonders such as—shall we say?—the great King Kong. Furthermore, the number of screen-plays permitting a peep behind the scenes of the film studios has increased enormously during recent years. Scenario-writers have found food for mirth, comedy, and melodrama beneath the arc-lights, and raised the curtain on the personnel, the frenzied activities, the travelling cameras, the big and the little frogs of the pictorial pond. Thus the whole atmosphere of the studios is no longer altogether remote from the outside world. Yet how many patrons of the cinema, confronted by the finished article, carried away by spectacle and pageantry, thrilled by technical achievements and sensational "stunts," enchanted by the easy development of comedy or moved by the poignancy of drama, give even a passing thought to those powers behind the throne who do not necessarily appear in the list of credit titles, but whose work is nevertheless of paramount importance? The intricate machinery of the film industry depends on an army of men and women on whom the fierce light of publicity does not beat—the assistants in every department, from the cutting-room to the floor; the "stand-in" chosen for his or her physical likeness to the stars, who are relieved by their doubles of hours of patient posing whilst lights, angles, and perspectives are being tried out; the countless cogs which contribute to the driving-power of the engines of entertainment. Impossible, indeed, to mete out individual praise where the name of the deserving is Legion, but one at least has always seemed to me to merit particular attention—the Continuity Girl.

To her I would invite you to pay tribute, for more, much more than is generally realised, depends on that calm and collected young lady, who remains unruffled in the midst of apparent chaos, tactful in the presence of temperament—and temper!—keenly alert, tireless, and quick-witted. The even march of action that marks a polished production when finally it reaches the screen masks the infinite amount of detailed labour it entailed in the making, and the fluent revolution of the wheels lulls the onlooker into forgetfulness of the careful supervision of the spokes, the oiling of the hub, if I may so put it, without which a nasty jar might dislocate their progress. I can remember many such jars in the early days of screen entertainment. There was brought to a stable, for instance, horse with no markings to break the surface of its glossy chestnut coat, and a white blaze on its forehead when it emerged. Or, again, a man passing through a door and revealing an astonishing change of neckwear during the transit! Such slips are scarcely

to be encountered nowadays, though they do occasionally occur. But the efficiency of the Continuity Girl, whose task it is to keep watch on just such possible lapses as these, seems to have kept pace with the progress of kinematic craft. Yet that the significance of her endless labour is not fully recognised was borne in upon me during a recent visit to the Gaumont-British studios in the company of an uninitiated friend. "And who is that?" quoth my friend, referring to a slim

All day, right through the seven or eight weeks of a film in production, she has her script on her left arm, with a pencil in the other hand scribbling-in important notes. One eye is on the dialogue in the script, for she is also a prompter, and the other eye is glued on the action of the artists on the set.

It is the film editor, or "cutter," who relies most on the work of the Continuity Girl. For it must be remembered that a film in the making is a structure built up of a quantity of very small bricks, and these are by no means picked out from the scenario in their original, or their ultimate, order. It is more than possible that the final scenes of the picture are the first to be "shot" when the production takes the floor. For this reason alone it is necessary for a meticulous record to be kept of the exact action, the dialogue, and every emotional nuance, so that scenes prior to or following a particular situation may be smoothly dovetailed. A scene is also often "shot" from several angles, such as in long shot, medium shot, or close-up. The cutter, when he receives his countless strips of celluloid, builds up the interest of an episode by a blending of all these angles. None of the strips dealing with the same scene from different angles must diverge from each other in one iota in action or in dialogue, and the Continuity Girl provides the cutter with a report, written at the conclusion of a "shot," giving him the number of a scene, the type of "shot," whether the scene was supposed to be at day or night, the type of lens used, and a detailed description of the action and dialogue covered in each "shot." In this way the difficult task of the cutter is simplified by the Continuity Girl, who may be regarded as the eyes and ears of the film-cutter on the floor and who provides him with the clues for the solving of his celluloid jigsaw puzzle. The number of different scenes in a film may be well over two hundred, and when each one may be taken from varying view-points, each requiring a separate report, one may begin to appreciate the work of a modern Continuity Girl.

Nor are her activities ended here or her powers of observation put to no further test. Scenes, and fragments of scenes, are repeated over and over again until perfection is achieved. Some small unsatisfactory point may be tracked down for hours. In one case that I recall it was a refractory key in an ancient upright piano which refused to register well and eluded discovery for a long while, reducing the director almost to tears. Meanwhile it devolved on the Continuity Girl to keep a tight hand on the reins, noting the pace of an actor's walk across the set, whether a gesture had been made with the right or the left hand, the sweep of a gown, the set of a curl. Her responsibilities are great; her vigilance taxed to the utmost. Coincident events—or, rather, events that appear to be coincident in the finished picture—as well as contiguous happenings, are often divorced from each other in preparation by a considerable span of time, and during that interval memory may easily play a trick or two. A star may forget to don a ring or a bracelet; some slight change of *décor* may occur. Yet the error, if not detected before the completion of the picture, may cost the film company hundreds of



"A TALE OF TWO CITIES," AT THE EMPIRE: THE TAKING OF THE BASTILLE; A SPECTACULAR EPISODE FROM THE FILM BASED ON THE NOVEL BY DICKENS.



HISTORICAL REALISM IN THE FILM OF "A TALE OF TWO CITIES": THE MOB TURNING ARTILLERY ON TO THE BASTILLE.

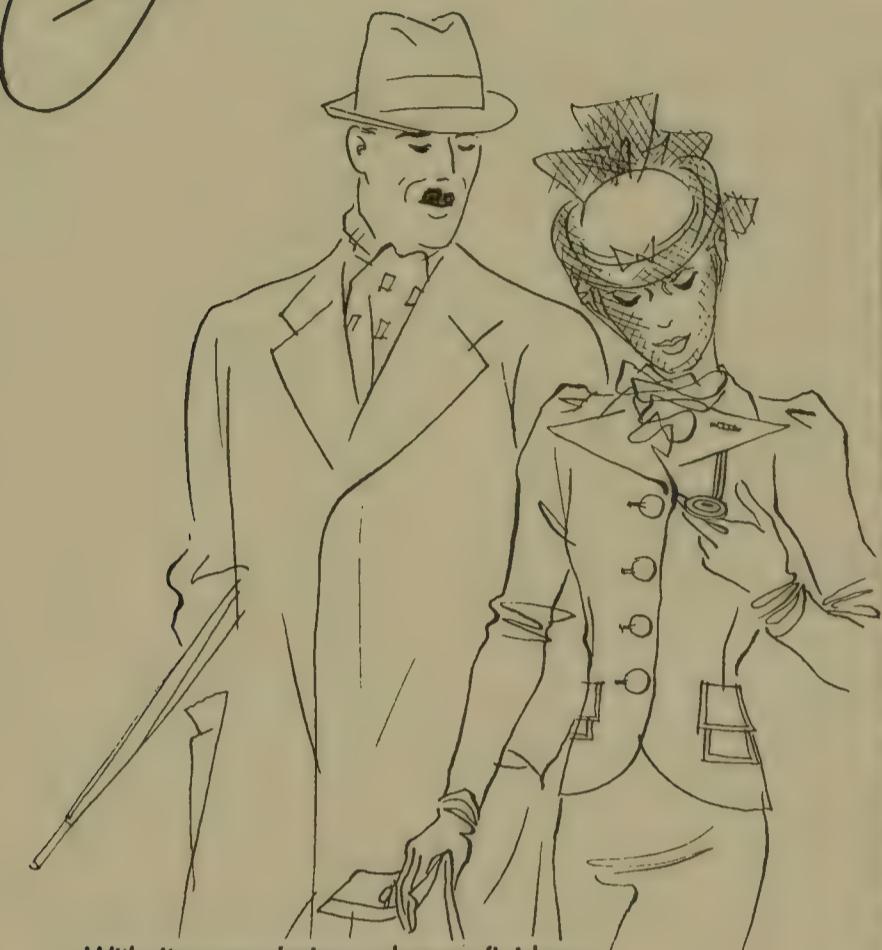
Ronald Colman plays Sydney Carton in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film of "A Tale of Two Cities." Elizabeth Allan, who gave a fine performance as the young Mrs. Copperfield in "David Copperfield," is Lucie Manette. The part of the Marquis St. Evremonde, the cruel and unscrupulous aristocrat, is taken by Basil Rathbone, and that of Madame Defarge by Blanche Yurka. Edna May Oliver is Miss Pross, Lucie Manette's faithful companion. Other familiar characters are Mr. Stryver (Reginald Owen), and Charles Darnay (Donald Woods). There are over a hundred speaking parts in this most spectacular production, besides six thousand extras.

young creature with a note-book tucked under her arm. The answer was quickly forthcoming: "The Continuity Girl." And an explanation of her duties followed.

The job of the Continuity Girl is a complicated one and highly specialised. She does more with her two eyes and her two hands than anyone else in a film studio.

pounds for a re-take, and the blame of it would fall upon the Continuity Girl. She is the Great Remembrancer. She is as one of the Fates smoothing the threads spun by the director, and her inseparable note-book enshrines the source of that which you and I applaud in a really well-made picture—an unruffled flow of continuity.

THE Pocket Watch COMES BACK



With its new designs, shapes, finishes, and novel fastenings, the modern pocket watch strikes an entirely fresh fashion note. We have picked out at random but two styles from the comprehensive collection in the Jewellery Department

FOB WATCHES (right)

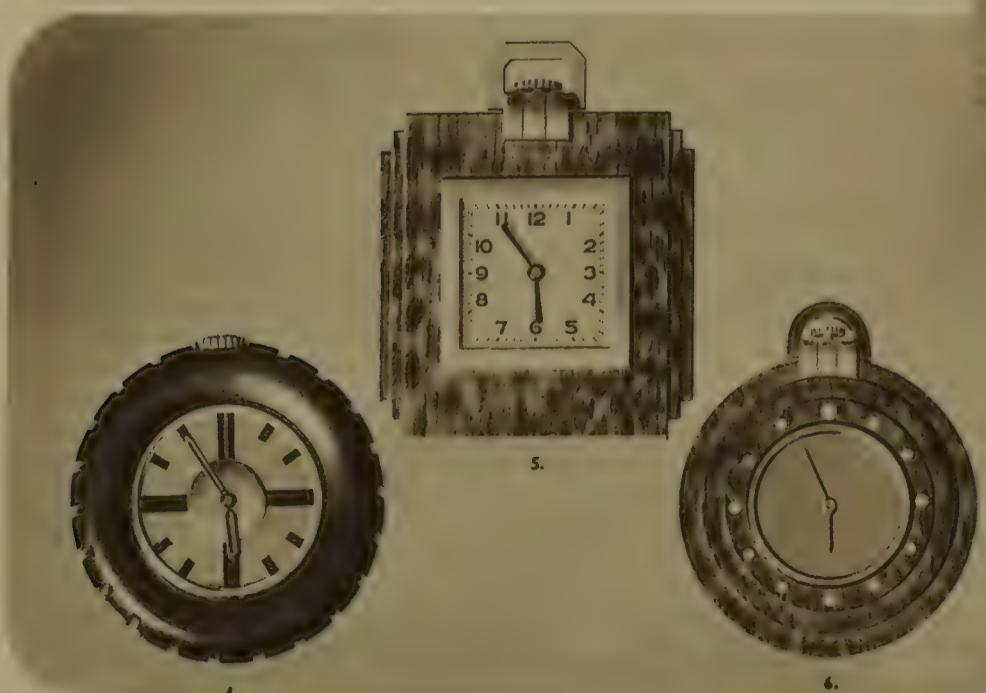
This type of watch can be worn either attached to the lapel of your coat or to your belt. Each of the models illustrated are chromium finished, have high grade jewelled lever movements and are fully guaranteed
No. 1. £2.10.0. No. 2. £2.10.0. No. 3. £4.10.0

Harrods.



CASED-IN-WOOD WATCHES (left)

Perfect timekeepers encased in wood and finished in various designs are indeed a novelty. No. 4 for instance is cut to resemble a motor tyre — so appropriate for the keen motorist. All these watches are fully guaranteed and are suitable either for handbags or pockets
No. 4. £5.0.0. No. 5. £5.10.0. No. 6. £5.0.0



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

DUTCH, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH.

By FRANK DAVIS.

adaptation of an oriental motif to European requirements. Two points especially are worth attention: (1) The writing slab extends over the top of the



1. A DUTCH BUREAU OF THE LATE SEVENTEENTH OR THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, MADE IN IMITATION OF ORIENTAL LACQUER-WORK: A REMARKABLE ANTICIPATION OF THE "EARLY VICTORIAN" SPIRIT IN FURNITURE.
Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Frank Partidge and Sons.

two sides—in the English piece of Fig. 2 the sides come up flush with the edges of the slab; you can just see the dividing line in the photograph.

(2) The curved exterior of the drawers below this writing slab, a fashion which persists in Dutch pieces throughout the eighteenth century and is not found over here.

Compare this ingenious and rare little bureau with the typical little English piece of Fig. 2—straight front, apron, cabriole legs with shell knees and ball and claw feet. Walnut, of course, and to be dated about 1720. It is a good deal more restrained and a good deal nearer to modern taste, but none the less its affinity with Fig. 1 is fairly obvious.

I wonder how many people faced with Fig. 1 for the first time will exclaim "What a delightful bit of early-Victorianism!" If you do, there is no need to hide your heads in shame—you will merely have discovered for yourselves the profound truth that the Dutch invented Victorian taste more than a century before Victoria came to the throne. How are we to define this very definite but extremely evasive mode?—a love of agreeable fussiness for its own sake, perhaps, an accumulation of pretty nonsense without much regard to form. Paris, with its deeply rooted classical traditions, never forgot essential form even at its most extravagant—nor did eighteenth-century England, not even when it went all Gothic or Chinese in and about the year 1750. For example, I don't



IT is a commonplace of criticism to speak of the Dutch influence in furniture which came over to this country with William III., and the date of the "glorious revolution" of 1689 is a sufficiently convenient jumping-off place from which to explore the walnut fashion in England until it finally faded away in the 1730's. There are, however, one or two points to bear in mind before it is possible to accept this statement as a literal record of fact.

One is that there was a good deal of give and take between England and Holland from the beginning of the reign of Charles II., which was not entirely without influence upon furniture design before James II. fled down the Thames. Another is that the Dutch, like ourselves, drew a good deal of their inspiration from current French practice in the Arts, and at no period more than during the long reign of Louis XIV., when Paris was the unchallenged centre of taste for Northern Europe. Thirdly, there are cases in which it is by no means easy to assert with absolute certainty that such and such a piece is English and not Dutch—in other words, English influence went back on occasion to Holland and set a standard for cabinet-makers over there. (In the same way, you find the Dutch copying the designs of English silver in the second half of the eighteenth century.) Moreover, there must have been a few Dutch furniture men actually working in London and adapting their own ideas to the English market. Add to this consideration the fact of Huguenot emigration (after 1685) both to England and Holland, and also—what is sometimes forgotten—a not great, but none the less noticeable, re-emigration of certain of these Dutch Huguenots to our shores (e.g., the Lamerie family), and it is evident that a cut-and-dried dogmatism about foreign influence is to be deprecated.

You have been warned, and can now—if you are so disposed—look at the illustrations on this page with minds nicely tidied up. What exactly is this Dutch influence? We all have a vague notion of

think one can parallel in either country the curving, jutting out side pieces which cut the lines of Fig. 1.

Here, then, is Holland taking ideas from France and China and adapting them to its own idiom (Fig. 1)—and here is England borrowing from Holland something of its tradition and making a typical English piece out of it (Fig. 2). There followed the age of Chippendale and the workers in mahogany, who forgot Holland altogether. Jump a generation, and we are looking to Paris alone. This elegant little Sheraton table (Fig. 3) is good French prose translated into sober English. If you look through Sheraton's famous book you see all sorts of fantastic designs, many of which are impossible of attainment—this is the common or garden practicable type of piece which was an ordinary article of commerce after 1780 or so, very simple, very elegant, and beautifully made, based entirely on more elaborate French originals. With the turn of the century, apart from certain extravagances in very expensive pieces, we become rather more robust. Inlay is of brass instead of wood, and little brass galleries prevent books and papers from falling over the edges. Twenty or thirty years later fashion began to look about for new ideas, and seized upon such examples as Fig. 1 as the basis of a new revelation. I admit it didn't do things quite so well; it out-Heroded Herod with enthusiasm and to its complete satisfaction. None the less, the fact remains that my Fig. 1 here could, at a pinch (and with a pinch of salt), be put before you as the arch-type of a thousand entertaining fantasies made when the young Dickens was writing "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," in 1836.

The history of English Furniture at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign has yet to be written, for the very good reason that no one so far has taken the slightest interest in the period, any more than the French critics have seriously investigated the reign of Louis Philippe. It is generally taken for granted that most of what was produced at the time had little to recommend it—that it was like the mule, without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. But nearly all typically English furniture has its roots



2. DUTCH INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH FURNITURE DESIGN: A WALNUT BUREAU MADE IN THIS COUNTRY ABOUT 1720 AND HAVING OBVIOUS AFFINITIES WITH SIMILAR PIECES THEN BEING MADE IN THE LOW COUNTRIES. (HEIGHT, 3 FT. 3½ IN.)

what we mean by the expression, but it is not very simple to explain it in so many words, and we don't often see in this country a good example of Dutch workmanship of the last part of the seventeenth century.

I believe Fig. 1 is definitely Dutch, an imitation of Chinese black lacquer, and a very skilful



3. FRENCH INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH FURNITURE DESIGN: A CHARMING SHERATON TOILET TABLE, OF ABOUT 1780, WHOSE AFFINITIES ARE CLEARLY RATHER WITH PARIS THAN AMSTERDAM OR ANтверPEN. (HEIGHT, 2 FT. 5½ IN.)

somewhere across the narrow seas, and in Fig. 1 I suggest you can recognise a highly respectable ancestor of many ingenious pieces which charmed our great-great-grandmothers.



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All over Scotland, in remote Highland glens, in Western Islands and in Lowland vales, lie thousands and thousands of casks of fine whisky waiting patiently in the cool darkness of bonded stores for the day when they shall be fit and ready to be blended as Johnnie Walker.

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This mellow maturity has been attained by every one of the different whiskies from which Johnnie Walker is blended. But do not think this makes them all alike. Each of these whiskies has its own definite characteristics, subtle though the difference between some of them may be. The blender knows them all; and it is his skill in being able to decide a blend of perfect harmony that makes Johnnie Walker always worth asking for by name.



JOHNNIE WALKER born 1820-still going strong

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

FIXED TRUSTS AND THEIR MANAGERS.

READERS of *The Illustrated London News* appear from correspondence received from them, to wish for light on the extent of the "guarantee" by the Trustees of Fixed Trusts, mentioned by one of the contributors to its issue of Feb. 29. Since the Trustees of the Fixed Trusts are usually found among our leading banks and insurance companies, and since misapprehension concerning their responsibilities, as such, seems to be prevalent among investors, it is certainly desirable to clear this matter up. This can only be done, however, by showing how the matter stands at present, and subject to any changes in the position that may be made by the Board of Trade Committee which is now inquiring into the whole question of Fixed Trust organisation and management.

All, then, that the Trustees do is to hold the securities included in the Trust and distribute the income received from them to the sub-unit holders in proportion to their holdings. But since some of my readers may not know what this Fixed Trust business is all about, it may be better to repeat that Fixed Trusts are organisations through which a block of securities is bought by a company or firm, who are the managers, and split up into units and sub-units, so that members of the public may be able, by the investment of large amounts or small, to acquire an interest in all the securities included in the block. The Trustee holds the securities

that compose the block, receives the income derived from them in the form of dividends, bonuses or any other kind of distribution, and pays it out, split up in the proportions necessitated by the claims of the sub-unit holders in accordance with the sums that they have invested. To take a simple example: if the total value of the block is £5000, and the aggregate income received from all the securities included in it is £200, and you have bought sub-units with a value of £500, your share of the income

will be £20. As the Trust grows, the value of its aggregate components will, of course, increase to many hundreds of thousands, but the principle on which the system works remains the same.

DIVERSIFICATION SECURED.

By this system the investing public can, by the investment of moderate sums, secure that diversification of risks which is essential to safety for any who venture beyond the "gilt-edged" pale, and which

was, before the Fixed Trusts came on the scene, possible only for capitalists of substantial means. And the Fixed Trusts made their opportune appearance on the stage just at the time when the public had lost its reverence for gilt-edged stocks, owing to their mercurial behaviour during and after the war and for other reasons, and was hankering after investments in ordinary shares. Now, ordinary shares in prosperous and well-financed companies with growing profits are the most comfortable investments that anybody can hold, as those fortunate investors who have hit on the right ones can abundantly testify. But that business of hitting on the right one is very difficult, unless one is gifted either with encyclopaedic knowledge, unusual foresight or extraordinary good luck. Hence it is necessary for those who venture into the field of ordinary shares to do so on the grand scale by acquiring an interest in a large number of them, so that the law of average may be on their side, and the disappointments of a few may be made good by the prosperity of the rest. Until quite lately, this spreading of risks was only possible to those who had some thousands,

[Continued overleaf]

THE NEW IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AIR MAIL SERVICE TO HONG KONG: PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MACHINE FROM PENANG AT KAI TEK AERODROME, HONG KONG.

The Imperial Airways air mail service between Penang and Hong Kong was opened on March 23, when a D.H. four-engined express liner, the "Dorado," left Penang with mails and a Chinese passenger. The "Dorado" arrived at Hong Kong on March 26, and the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, and a large crowd were at Kai Tek aerodrome to meet it. Though the machines on this route now fly direct to Indo-China, it is expected that an aerodrome will be constructed soon at Kota Bahru, on the East Coast of Malaya.

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This England . . .



WHAT QUEER short words we English use for those things that are the warp and weft of our lives. "Hills" and the "sea," the shippon where the oxen stand, malt, and the oast house where the hops are dried. Beer, too, is an abrupt word for the beverage that has sustained the breed throughout its climb to greatness. And as in all English customs there is strong tradition in the brewing of good beer. Perhaps the most typical is Worthington, of bearded barley and sweet-scented hop, brought with slow care to natural maturity.

Continued. It is true that it could be secured by investments in the ordinary stocks of the old Investment Trusts, but even they often stood at such high premiums that they were difficult for small investors to acquire, and the market in them was very seldom at all free—a broker, instructed to buy any one of them that was favoured by a client, was likely to reply that there was none of it in the market, and that there was already a long waiting-list of people who wanted some.

A DANGEROUS OPPORTUNITY.

All these drawbacks to investments in ordinary stocks and shares have been eliminated by the ingenious invention of the Fixed Trust, imported from America and improved on this side of the Atlantic. By means of it investors can, by putting down £100 or less, get an interest in a Trust which may contain anything from 25 to 100 or more securities; and dealing, whether in buying or selling sub-units, is prompt and easy, apart from any financial breakdown which would bring all sales of securities to a standstill. And even if that happened, holders of Fixed Trust sub-units would be at least no worse off than anyone who had invested in the old-fashioned way.

It is small wonder, then, that the new system has made a triumphant start, under the very favourable conditions of the last four years, and that even the Stock Exchange Committee, rightly suspicious of this novel development in investment fashion, has admitted that it meets a genuine public demand, has grown rapidly, and is likely to continue to do so. But, as everyone knows, there is always, on the outskirts of the financial army, which works on the whole with a very high standard of honesty, a tag-rag and bobtail of camp-followers looking out for loot; and there was consequently a serious danger that this movement might be put to bad use if it fell into the wrong hands. Such a thing would be

disastrous, for the Fixed Trust movement, by enabling small investors to acquire a stake in the fortunes of industry, is doing highly important work for the community from a social and political point of view. And all who are interested in its continued progress will welcome any safeguards that may be devised for the protection of the new investing public which it is creating.



LIEUT.-COL. F. J. POPHAM, D.S.O.: JOINT MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GROUP OF FIXED TRUSTS.

The National Group of Fixed Trusts was one of the pioneers of this popular form of investment: it was formed in 1932. Formerly, both Colonel Popham and Mr. Wood were members of the London Stock Exchange.

MR. FRANCIS A. L. WOOD: JOINT MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GROUP OF FIXED TRUSTS.

THE TRUSTEES' POSITION.

One of these safeguards is already secured by the existence of the Trustee, which, as we have seen, holds the securities and distributes the income received from them; but even this safeguard is only safe if the Trustee is itself trustworthy. As long as one of our great banks or insurance companies is appointed in this position, there can be no doubt on this point; and the Association of Fixed Trust Managers, which was working to regulate the system

before the Board of Trade Committee was set up, has already adopted a recommendation made by the Stock Exchange Committee on this point. Even so, the actual duty of the Trustee is confined, as we have seen, to taking care of the securities and the income received on them. This at least ensures that the managers shall not run away with them, and this is a contingency which we may hope to

have been highly improbable in any case, though perhaps not quite impossible. But when correspondents inquire whether the Trustees guarantee investors against loss, they are suggesting something that cannot be provided by any system of investment. The Post Office depositor or the holder of National Savings Certificates is certain to get back his money when he wants it; but even he is not guaranteed against loss, of a different kind, if by the time he gets his money back the cost of living has been doubled, as happened during the war, so that his money is only worth half as much in buying power as it was when he paid it in. But all investors are subject to the risks of the fluctuations of the stock markets; and the Fixed Trust managers can only claim that, by applying the principle of diversification of risk, they diminish this danger for their sub-unit holders and give them as fair a chance as possible of seeing the value of their investment increase. And they are, surely, entitled to add that, though the duty of the Trustees is confined as we have seen, none of our great banks and insurance

companies would undertake the duty even of taking care of the securities, for a Trust which was not going, in their belief, to be managed by people who could be relied on to act with integrity and judgment, and to invest its funds in securities of a kind suitable for the public for which the Fixed Trusts cater. As to the possibility that the managers may some day fail, the Association has already provided that they shall set aside funds which would fully protect the sub-unit holders' interests if such a thing were to happen.

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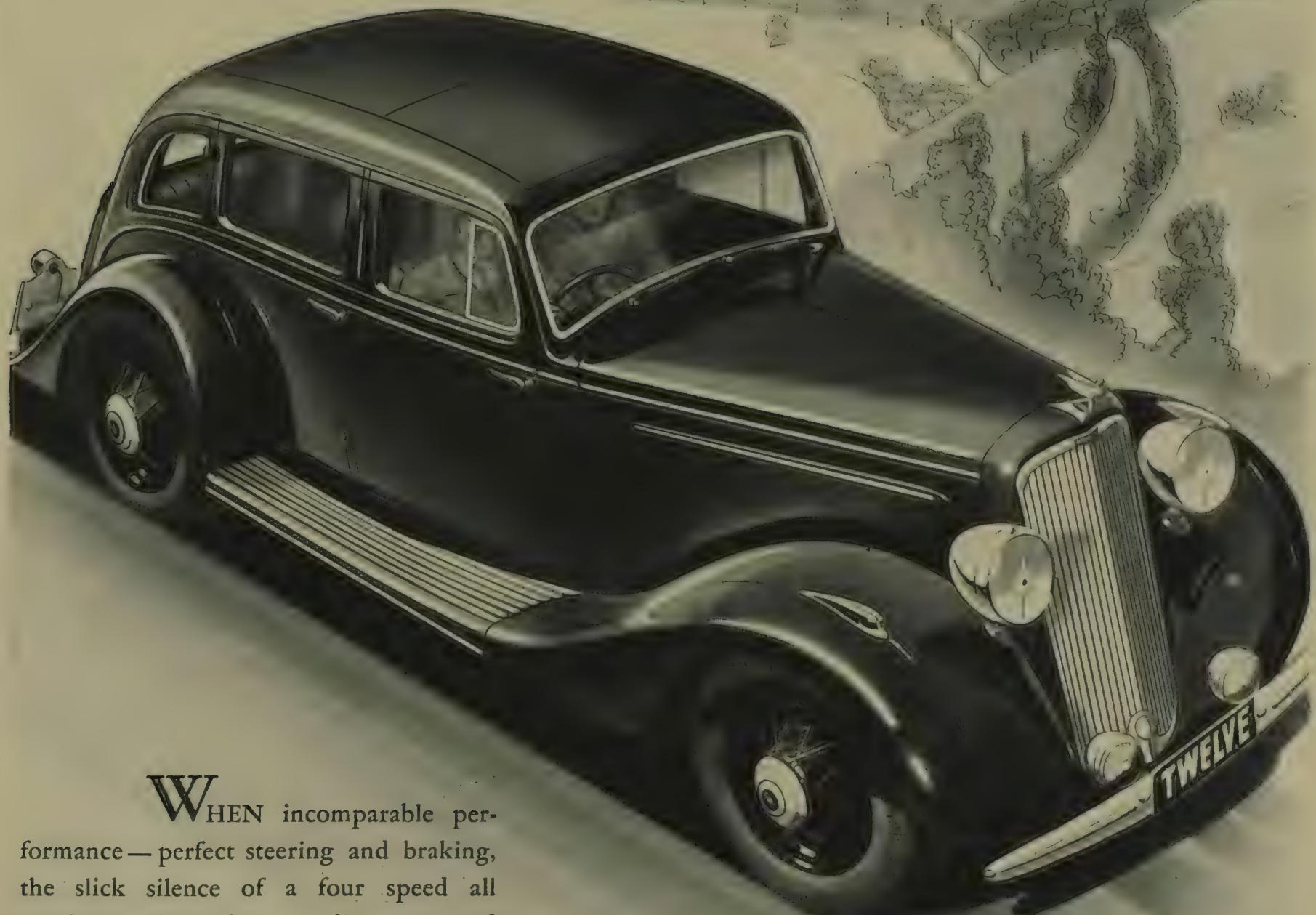
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THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERIENCED MOTORIST

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Blouses are Important.

The vogue for blouses and pull-overs is very pronounced; many of the former are of white organdi enriched with frills and tucks, and there are even organdi coatees with fluted basques. Again, there are the printed silk blouses as well as those of striped taffeta. The majority of these accessories are designed so that they may be arranged outside or inside the skirt, whichever is most becoming to the wearer. The models pictured on this page may be seen at Liberty's, Regent Street.

The jumper on the left is of wool (it is available in several colours), an important feature being the yoke, which is strewn with tiny "tufts" of wool. The scheme is completed with a neat turnover collar. The blouse on the right is of linen, decorated with stitching and wooden buttons; of it one may become the possessor for 49s. 6d. By the way, there are thread jumpers for 15s. 6d.



Skirts and Smocks.

It is in the suit and blouse department that Liberty's are making a feature of separate skirts cut on thoroughly practical lines; they are just the things for sports and country wear. To them must be given the credit of the Norfolk tweed skirt pictured above, of which one may become the possessor for 35s. 9d.; there are others also of tweed for 23s. 9d. Wool makes the cardigan and jumper which accompanies it; they both have long sleeves. The former is 35s. 9d. and the latter 29s. 6d. The smock overall on the right is of linen, and may be obtained in a variety of checks and stripes for 39s. 11d. Neither must it be overlooked that there are washing frocks in sizes in Tyrian silk for three guineas.



The Little Dress.

Fashions are now becoming more "colourful," and women are thinking in terms of summer. Coats have shoulder yokes above loose wide backs, some of which are arranged with pressed instead of stitched pleats. There is considerable width from shoulder to shoulder, terminating in pleats arranged in box formation. Mannish tailored suits have their roles to play; the coats just cover the hips, and while the shoulders are pointed, nevertheless there is no exaggeration. Never has the "little dress" been seen in a greater variety of guises and prices. They are frequently expressed in printed silk; those with neck-lines that terminate at the collar-bones are destined for the slender figure, while the "V" neck-line is primarily destined for women of generous proportion. It really is wonderful the clever manner in which they fit over the hips.



Pin-Striped Flannel.

Flannel suits ever conjure up days on the river and the country in general. Admirably tailored is the blue and white flannel model above, that has been designed and carried out by Liberty's, Regent Street. It is £6 19s. 6d., and if preferred it is available in grey and white. As some women are staunch adherents of knit-wear, it must be related that there are knitted cardigan suits in marl mixtures for 55s. 6d., and firmly woven jersey suits for 84s. Further particulars of these will be found in the illustrated catalogue, which will gladly be sent post free on application. The art of dressing children simply and becomingly is well understood in these salons. There are altogether charming matinée coats in white wool for 5s. 3d. and 6s.



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AFTER fifteen months' testing and many thousands of miles in all sorts of cars, this new feature is incorporated in certain types of K.L.G. plugs. It is unorthodox — but this fine platinum point, though it gets hot does not cause pre-ignition — and its fineness and temperature lower the resistance to the passage of a spark so that plugs which would normally short circuit as the result of carbon deposit or condensation continue to function.

The heat of the actual spark is greater so that starting and slow running are improved very definitely, while the resistance of the platinum metal to heat and corrosion reduces the burning of the firing point to an absolute minimum. With this lower sparking plug resistance the stress on the coil and the whole of the ignition apparatus is reduced in proportion.

The general idea of using platinum is not new, but laboratory research which we have carried out has disclosed certain peculiar characteristics of fine wire in sparking plugs and has made this design practical.

For the present it must be confined to the "K" series of plugs and in these we can commend it to users as the most far-reaching improvement for many years.

In providing a firing point in platinum, which is one of the most expensive of precious metals, it is obviously impossible to avoid an increase in price, but this has been kept to a minimum and we now offer the **K.L.G.** P.K.1 (18 m.m.) at **6/6**
P.L.K.1 (14 m.m.)

(19)

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

BY H. THORNTON RUTTER.

MOTORISTS whose car road-licence requires renewal on June 1 (Whit Monday) will be able to take out part-quarterly and part-yearly licences from May 29 instead of June 1. An additional duty of 7s. 6d. will be charged for vehicles on which the annual tax is less than £30, and 15s. for those taxed at over £30, if use is made of this facility. Ordinarily, licences are taken out from June 1 or May 1, to either June 30—the end of the quarter—or to December 31—the end of the year. The new order will not apply to motor-cycles. Thus the car-owner who wishes to use his motor during the Whitsun holiday has a chance of doing so even if he only becomes possessed of it a few days beforehand. Furthermore, owners who lay up their cars until Whitsun can obtain the privilege of using them by paying this extra 7s. 6d., which is not so dear, considering the extra entries it involves in the official records of licensed vehicles.

Our Isle of Man race, run on May 29, is limited to cars up to 1500-c.c. engines, as it seems futile to try to arrange a big-car race with no one in England building



SPRING SUNSHINE IN SOUTH DEVON: A FORD V-8 BESIDE THE RIVER TEIGN, AT COOMBE SELLARS.

the type of motor able to compete successfully against the Continental automobile-racing machine. So the R.A.C. has wisely given the British manufacturers a race suitable to the type of fast cars they build for sporting events. The entry is limited to 30 starters and the race takes place over a four-miles' circuit. There are 50 laps to be run, making a total distance of 200 miles. Entries close on April 18 at 15 guineas per car, and at 20 guineas per car on April 27. Lord Wakefield is giving the Cup, and to this is added £500 to the winner, £300 to the second, £200 to the third, £100 to the fourth, and £50 to the fifth. Other cars finishing within the scheduled time fixed by the Club each receive £30, so there is a chance for everybody to win a prize. To those who know Douglas and visit it when the motor-cycle Tourist Trophy races are in progress, the new course will be quite familiar. The cars will be started at the motor-cycle grandstand (a permanent structure) on the straight part of Glencrutchery Road, turning right at Bray Hill, along Ballanard Road to Johnny Waterson's Corner, turning right again, and winding slightly uphill to Cronk-my-Mona hairpin, down the motor-cycle circuit to Sign Post Corner, straight ahead into Onchan Village, and then right again back to the start and grandstand.

More than one hundred Private Bills and Provisional Orders are being promoted by local authorities and companies in the present Parliamentary Session, and all of them have been examined and considered by the Motor Legislation Committee on behalf of its constituent bodies. These organisations include the Automobile Association, the Royal Automobile Club, the Royal



A POPULAR BRITISH "BIG CAR": A MORRIS "25" SALOON—A FIVE-SEATER CAPABLE OF 75 M.P.H.—IN A PICTURESQUE SETTING.

Scottish Automobile Club, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the Motor Agents' Association, the Institute of British Carriage and Automobile Manufacturers, and the Scottish Motor Trade Association. In these days, motor interests are touched at many points, and the various proposals fall within a group of headings which comprise omnibus and transport services, tramways and trolley-vehicle schemes, municipal manufacturing powers, water charges, traffic regulations, roads and streets, garages, petroleum filling stations, parking, municipal aerodromes, and camping.

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R.A.C. rating 29.4 (Tax £22 10 0)

The price of the chassis with the larger engine is increased by £50.

In all other respects the design of the chassis is similar to that of the famous 20/25 h.p. model.

CHASSIS		PRICES		CARS
25/30 h.p.	-	£1,100		Saloon £1,605
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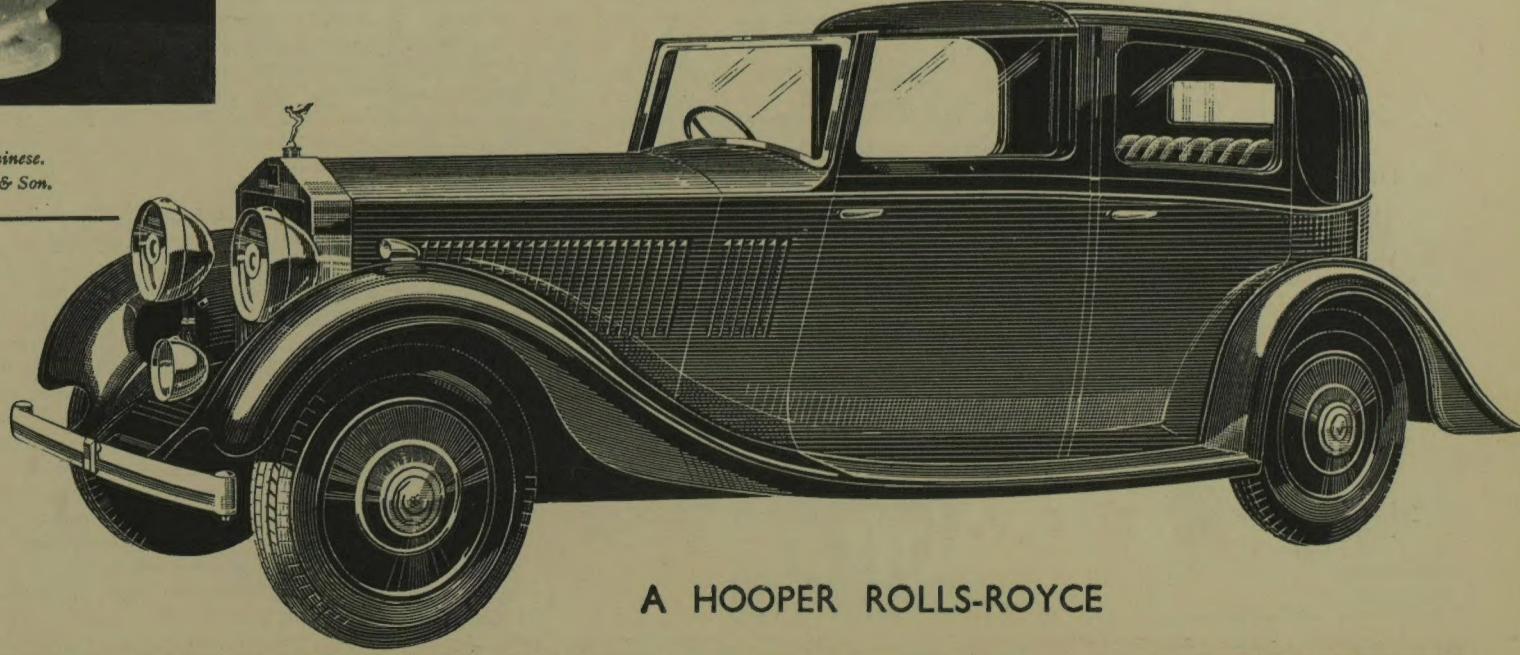
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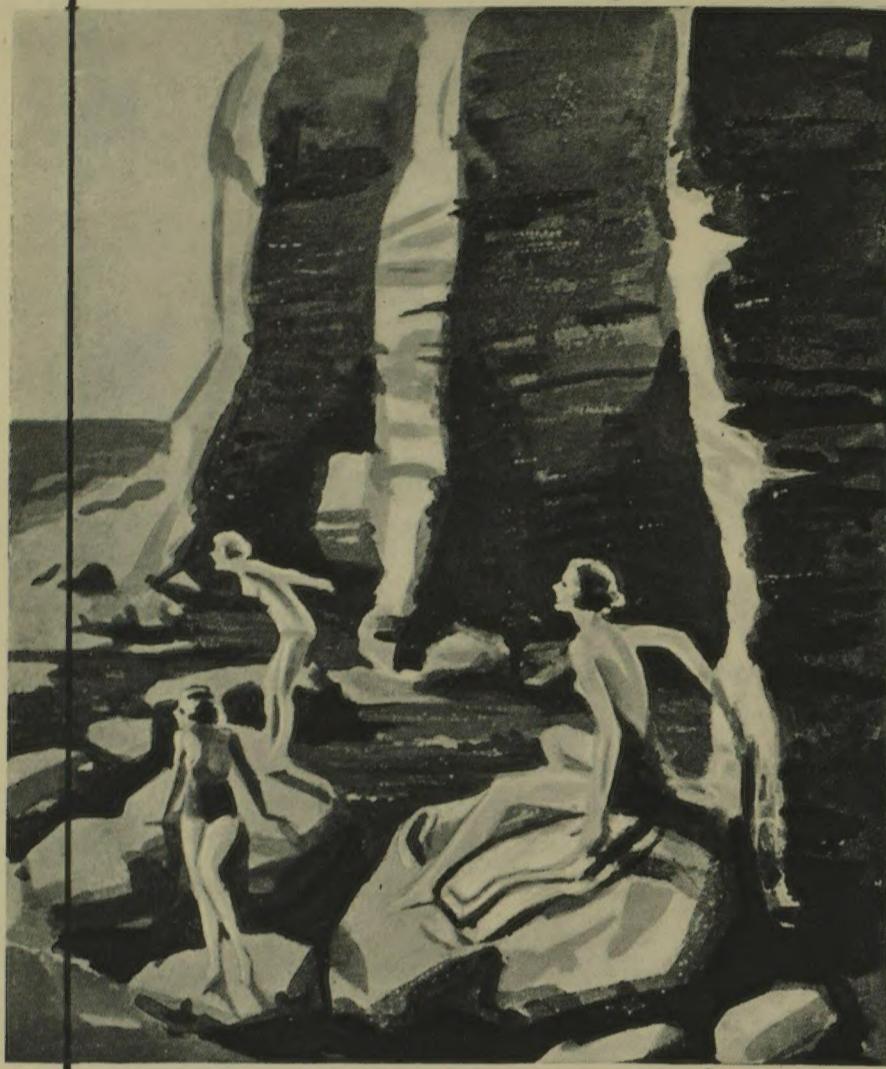


ROCK CRYSTAL VASE.
Height 1 ft. 5 ins. 17th Century Chinese.
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"Monthly Return" Tickets (1d. a mile 3rd, 1½d. a mile 1st class) issued from nearly all stations

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TAKE YOUR HOLIDAYS EARLY AND "LEAVE AUGUST TO THE CHILDREN!"



BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from Page 674.)

in antiquity. He regarded this book as his life-work. It was nearly completed at the time of his death in 1931, but was not ready for the Press, and its final arrangement has been ably carried out by his friend and pupil, Mr. Richmond. The illustrations comprise beautiful photographs, besides numerous diagrams and drawings, with a series of large folding maps provided by the Geografico Militare. The whole production is a masterpiece of industry and erudition on a fascinating subject that seems to have been strangely neglected of late years.

In his own preface to the work, Dr. Ashby said: "It is a curious fact that the monuments of the power of Rome in the remotest borders of her Empire are in reality better known than those that lie at her very gates. That the aqueducts should have shared in the general oblivion is somewhat remarkable. Considering the fame which the arrangements for the water-supply of ancient Rome justly enjoyed . . . it is noticeable that they have not formed a subject of study for more recent investigators." Dr. Ashby dedicated his book to that famous Italian savant, the late Professor Lanciani, who published "a great work on the aqueducts" in 1880. "The advance in our knowledge of these since Lanciani wrote," he adds, "has been considerable, and is in very large measure due to Lanciani himself." It was on the lines of his suggestions that subsequent research was conducted.

Our knowledge of the history of the Roman aqueducts, Dr. Ashby mentions, depends principally on records compiled by Frontinus, who, under the Emperors Nerva and Trajan, held the office of *Curator Aquarum*, analogous, perhaps, to that of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board. The earliest aqueduct was the Appia, built in 312 B.C. In 12 B.C. the aqueducts became an imperial charge, and many Emperors added their quota to the system. "Tiberius," we read, "limited himself to providing *cippi* [boundary stones] in A.D. 36-7 for the Aqua Virgo, probably restoring it at the same time. . . . Vespasian and Titus also confined themselves to repairs; and those of Titus were extensive, to judge from actual remains." Some of the aqueducts continued to be maintained under the Popes, down to about the ninth century, after which, it seems, they gradually fell into disuse.

I must hold over, for lack of space, three other interesting books, which I had hoped to discuss along with the foregoing. From the Oxford University Press and Mr. Humphrey Milford we have received "MEDIEVAL CHRISTIAN IMAGERY." As Illustrated by the Painted Windows of Great Malvern Priory. By G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., sometime Director of the British School at Rome (£3 3s.); and "ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF IRAN." By Ernst E. Herzfeld, D.Phil. (7s. 6d.). The third book in reserve is "A SEARCH IN SECRET EGYPT." By Paul Brunton. With seventy-five Illustrations (Rider; 18s.). This last has a considerable element of the occult. C. E. B.

"CONQUESTS AND DISCOVERIES OF HENRY THE NAVIGATOR."

(Continued from Page 672.)

riveted, swords whetted, and battle-axes ready to strike mail and bruise and batter the Infidels within it.

The attack was launched. The Moors fought fiercely and with guile; but they lost. The three Infantes bore themselves heroically, discarding their heavier trappings; and with them their followers—"all struggling with fury in a great muddle with the Moors" defending foot by foot. "The din of battle was so great that there were many persons who said afterwards that it was heard at Gibraltar."

On the Sunday a solemn Mass was celebrated in the chief mosque—after it had been cleaned, there had been exorcism over salt and water, and dedication ceremonies had been performed. "Immediately after the Mass the Infantes withdrew to their apartments and donned their armour; and thus armed they returned to the church." Before them marched the trumpets and the drums; and the King, their father, knighted them with their swords.

Thus, in stress of conflict, Henry the Navigator was bloodied. With his brothers, he won his spurs in the field. Acting alone, he achieved world-fame as the father of navigation.

In days when geography as we recognise it was largely a medley of hearsay, guesswork, and superstition, the liberality of his vision and his active interest in the unknown world of blank spaces and uncharted seas caused him to send his caravels across "that mysterious ocean which legend filled with phantoms and spectres," as Marshal Lyautey had it. During the Infante's lifetime the islands of the Atlantic were discovered: Madeira, Porto-Santo, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, and the whole of the African coast as far as Sierra Leone. "The impulse had been given; it never ceased to operate." This because a King's sons sought honourable knighthood.

"Conquests and Discoveries of Henry the Navigator" concerns itself with the taking of Ceuta and the venture to Guinea. Of the manner of the first exploit we have given a suggestion. Of that of the second, lack of space compels us to say no more than that it has the fascination of the first with a quaintness of its own. In it is the story of how Gil Eannes was the first to round Cape Bojador, to acquire certitude, cheap merchandise and facilities for trading, to learn the full extent of the Infidels' power, to seek possible Christian allies, and to increase the holy faith. This with the story of how the Portuguese discovered the African coast as far as Cape Blanco, and the bay and islands of Arguin, where the naked natives paddled their boats with their legs; of how Gonçalo Pacheco voyaged and died; of how Diniz Dias was the first to see the Land of the Negroes (Guinea); of how Lançarote found the Senegal, which he thought to be the Nile of the Negroes (the Niger). These stories and, with them, tales of the Canary Isles, Madeira, and the Azores, the Cabo dos Matos, and of the discovery of the west coast of Africa as far as Sierra Leone and beyond. With them, too, much else—"sea wolves" (*Phoca vitulina*); pagans—some captured just in time to die Christians; black prisoners—the black gold of slavery, negroes plus "a little gold dust, a buckler and many ostrich eggs"; the Land of the Sahara; Teneriffe, with nine bands each with a dead king and a living king; the peopling of Porto-Santo by a doe rabbit with young whose progeny filled the island and drove the immigrants to Madeira; a lion the Infante sent to "a place in Ireland called Galway, to one of his servants who dwelt in that country, because it was known that such an animal had never been seen there."

"All because a King's sons had sought honourable knighthood and because it could be truly written of the youngest of the three: "His desire to accomplish great deeds was beyond all comparison."

Those who do not read "Conquests and Discoveries of Henry the Navigator" will miss enlightenment and much entertainment. More, they may not come to realise that "in her triumphal maritime progress Portugal . . . shattered the mediæval bonds that fettered the knowledge of mankind."

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